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## NEATH ABBEY.

(Read at the Visit of the Association, Tuesday, August 24, 1886.)

THE plan of the Abbey, which has been made for me by Mr. D. Godfrey Thomas of Neath, is in the main an enlargement of the plan contained in Francis' book of *Neath and its Abbey*, which was made by Mr. J. Jenkins in 1833 for the Rev. Henry Hey Knight, the learned and genial Rector of Neath; but it has been slightly added to, by way of illustration, from *Specimens of Inlaid Tiles from Neath Abbey*, published by the Neath Philosophical Institution, a copy of which has been lent for reference for this Meeting. The plan also supplies an illustration of some suggestions which this paper offers, possibly for the first time.

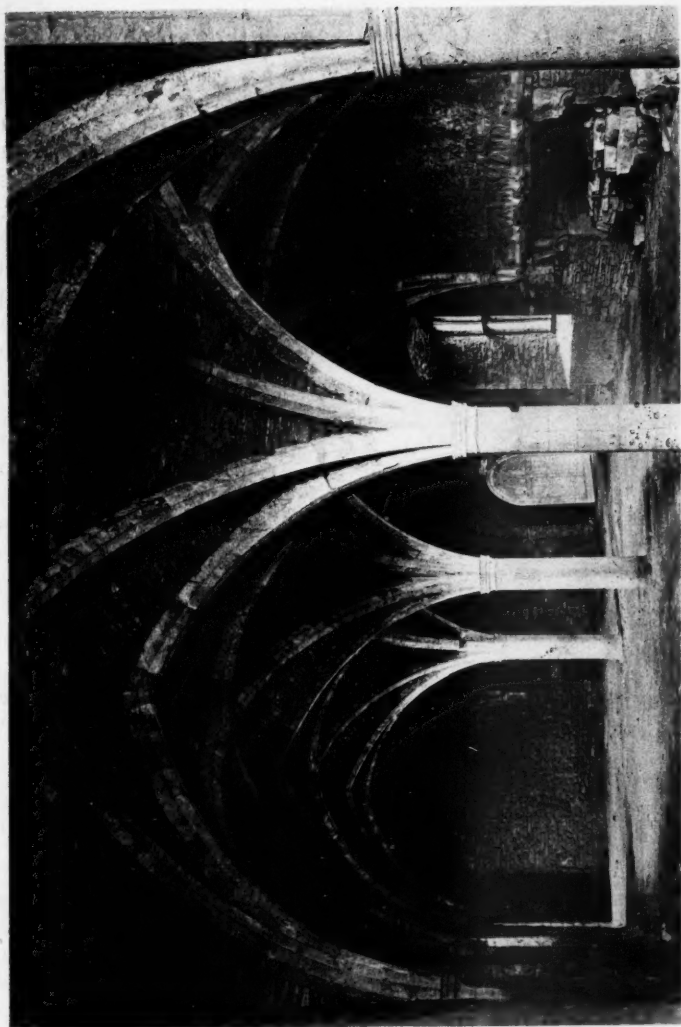
It exhibits the site of the church lying to the north of the conventual buildings, of which some considerable portions have fallen during the last thirty years. This was probably contributed to by the vibration caused by trains passing along the adjacent railway. Taking the plan and the portions still standing, we have many safe indices of what the original parts of the sacred edifice were; and it requires only a small effort of the imagination to conceive the noble building in its entirety, with its grand west window, its lofty nave, and pillared aisles; its handsome transepts, choir-screen, rood-loft, and high altar, part of the site of which has been

uncovered for the purposes of this visit ; the whole dominated by a massive square tower resting upon pillars, the bases of which are marked in the plan.

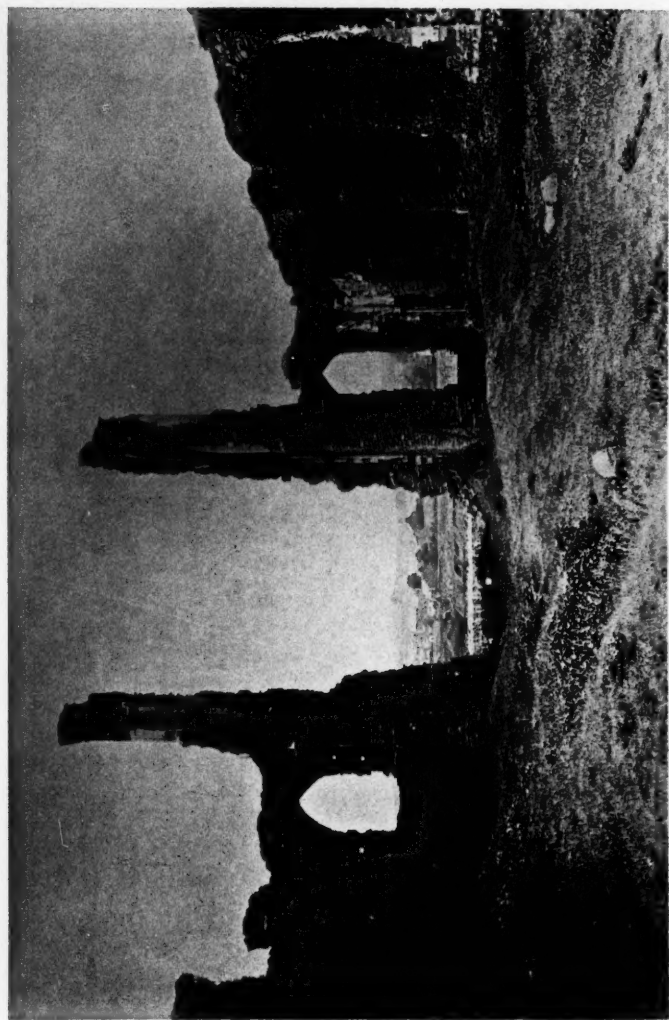
The domestic buildings are in part shown in the plan, to the south of the conventual church, and are marked A. The other parts of these buildings are shown on the western side, in which is situated what has been called the main entrance to the Abbey. In the former, that is the buildings to the south, were the Abbot's house, and the frater or day-room for the monks, and over it their dormitory. The latter portion, namely the buildings on the western side, marked B, consisted of two principal buildings, one on each side of the so-called main entrance, marked E, and which were probably used as places of reception and hospitality to visitors, and for almsgiving to the poor. There is a small building on the outside of these which has the aspect, at least as regards situation, of a porter's lodge. It is marked F on the plan. In a line with the two latter buildings mentioned is a spacious room, marked G, supposed to be the Abbey kitchen. This, in comparatively recent times, was turned to use as a place for smelting ores and refining metals,<sup>1</sup> the ancient chimneys being used as furnace-stacks. The large heaps of *débris* near it consist of the scoria resulting from the operations, and remain as silent but unimpeachable witnesses of the desecration.

In the open space to the east of the so-called kitchen there is a piece of ruin still standing, which in Jenkins' plan is marked by an angular foundation like the letter L. It is an old chimney. It is marked Ha in the present plan. I notice it to say, in the first place, that it ought to have been shown as standing more to the north than Jenkins' plan shows it ; and for the further reason that certain old remains, marked in dotted lines in the present plan, show the outlines of a building of

<sup>1</sup> Some local reports say lead-smelting was carried on here ; but traces of carbonate of copper are very plainly seen on the walls where the furnaces stood.



NEATH ABBEY.



NEATH ABBEY CHURCH.



which this still standing chimney was a part, much resembling in shape a room in the monastic buildings of Durham, called *the Monks' Hall*. The larger open space marked c on the plan is the cloister-garth, around which was the cloister, and into it a door opened from each end of the south aisle of the church. These doors are marked d on the plan. There was also a door in the south transept which led to the cloisters. The dotted lines in Jenkins' plan, and those marked c<sup>u</sup>, suggesting a way from the south transept to the monastic buildings, have been altered on the present plan, as there are indications that a building stood upon the site of the suggested way, of which the excavations made to-day disclose the doorway (j) and the window (κ). This space formed the sacristy, between the transept and the chapter-house (i), the outlines of which are suggested by the dotted lines.

The foundation-charter of Neath Abbey was granted by Richard de Granville in 1129, who also endowed it in part. One writer says it was successively occupied by Franciscan and Cistercian friars. The order is here probably inverted. If the Franciscans were at any time the occupants, it must have been by a kind of interregnum. They first came into England in the time of Henry III, whose reign commenced in 1216 and closed in 1272. Now the annals show that Richardus, the first Abbot of Neath, died in 1145, and that Radulphus, the second Abbot, witnessed a deed relating to Margam Abbey about 1153. An ode by Lewis Morganwg, addressed to Lleision, Abbot of Neath (date about 1500), makes reference to the occupants at that time as White Monks, which denotes the Cistercian Order; and it is at least more than probable that this brotherhood were both its first and last occupants.

It has been said that the minds of men are fossilised in their works; as, for instance, that Druidism being a kind of sun-worship, formed its temples of a circular shape, in accord with the apparent motion of the great orb; and that Christianity, wherever and whenever it

settles, leaves marks of its great type, the cross, upon its structures. I believe this is remarkably illustrated in the remains of temples and other structures in Central America, where the inhabitants who erected them have become quite extinct. These enduring symbols thus afford illustration of peoples, communities, and sentiments, where other records are wanting.

There is, however, no lack of records to inform us of the character of the *Cistercian* fraternity. It was established by Robert, Abbot of Molême in Burgundy, to revive the decaying piety and discipline of his convent. The rule of St. Benedict, enjoining celibacy, poverty, and obedience, as cardinal virtues, was the basis of their discipline, to be solemnly and faithfully observed. There were other matters and duties also imposed upon the brethren, who in the course of a devout life were to divide their time between prayer, reading, meditation, the education of youth, and other pious and useful labours.

It is interesting to trace those expressions of sentiment and character which are to be found impressed upon these ruins of one of their houses. In its half-concealed cells and spacious cloisters, in the well-defined outlines and aisles of its grand church, in its chapter-house and refectory, in those encaustic tiles emblazoned with the heraldry of its patrons (which form the flooring around the high altar), and not less in the solitude and beauty of the situation,—for at the time it is said that the hill-sides which surround it were clothed with verdure to their very bases,—in all these we may trace a beautiful harmony with the well known rules of the Cistercian brotherhood; and in their manifest adaptations we have a good illustration of the ode, before mentioned, addressed by Lewis Morganwg to Lleision, the Abbot, of the condition of the Abbey at its prime. He describes it as “a famed, insulated retreat”; “a key of learning”; “the temple of Neath, in which God is glorified”; “a place in which sages of eminence, ardent men of learning, men of piety, humble and beneficent,

may be found"; "chief of schools"; "the university of Neath"; "the admiration of England"; "the lamp of France and Ireland"; "a school greatly resorted to by scholars"; "a place of famous disputation in music, arithmetic, logic, rhetoric, civil and canon law".

The Abbey was dissolved by the Act passed in the reign of Henry VIII, which applied to all such establishments having less than £200 *per annum*, and by means of which three hundred and eighty such houses were broken up; its revenue at the time being only £150:4:9. Some seven or eight resident monks were pensioned for life, and the house and its possessions passed into secular hands.

Thus for about four hundred years, this Abbey, famous as a religious retreat, as a place of asylum, of learning, of devotion, of beauty of situation and architecture, stood forth with an importance which it is now difficult to fully appreciate. As to its extent, there are buildings in the adjoining village which manifestly formed parts of it. The stream which falls into the river near the town was constructed, for a long distance, to work the mill which ground the Monastery corn. The farmhouse called "Cwrt-y-Clafdy", about one mile distant on the hill-side, was the Abbey hospital or infirmary. Longford (called in Welsh "Cwrt-rhyd-hir"), "Cwrt Herbert", as well as "Cwrt-y-bettws", and "Cwrt-sart", all contiguous places, we may infer from their names to have been dependencies of the Abbey.

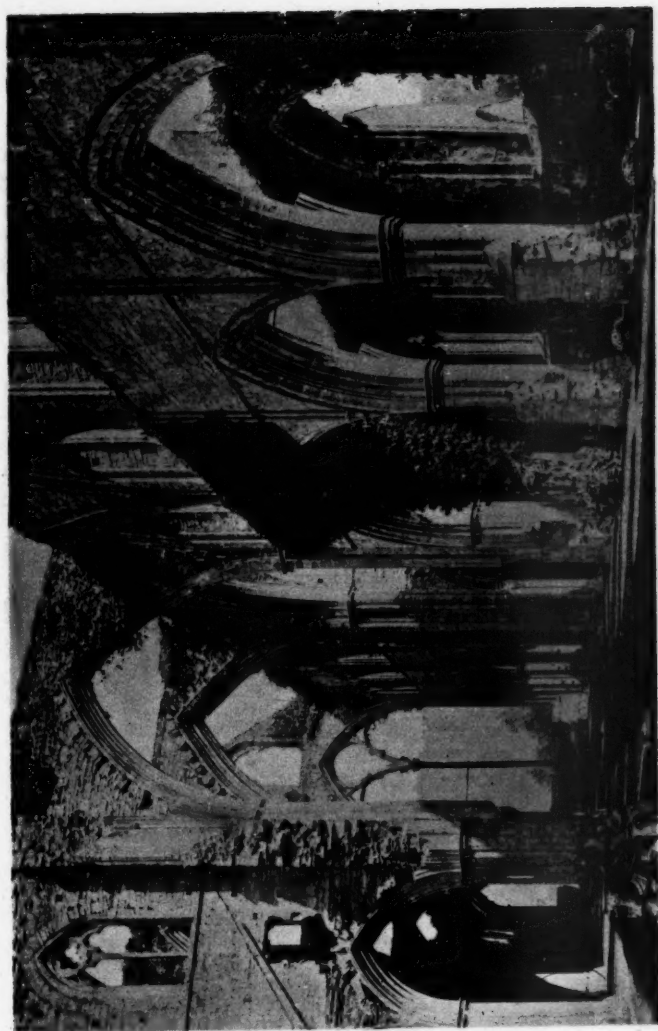
T. S. SUTTON.

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## NOTES ON THE CHARTERS OF NEATH ABBEY.

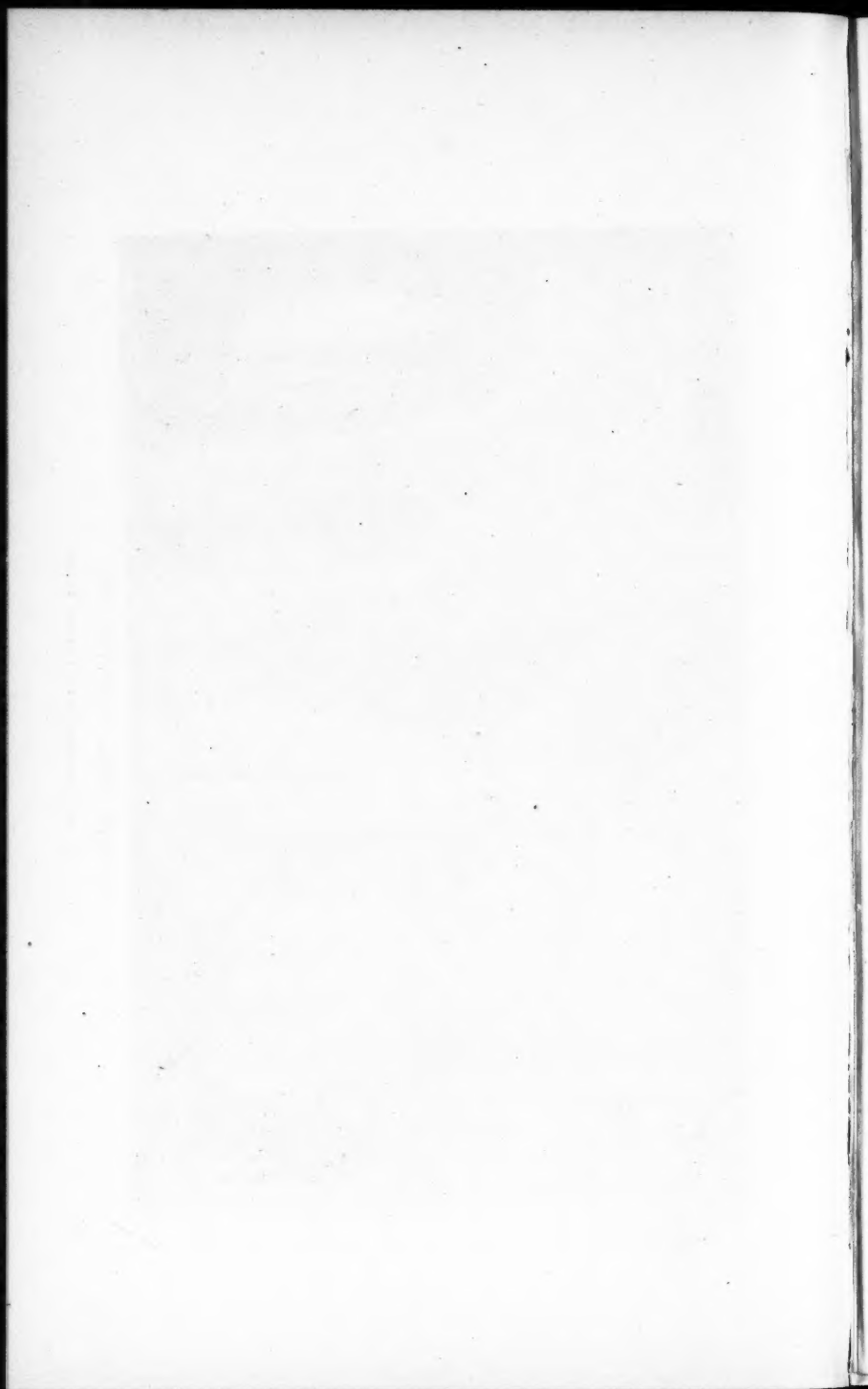
THE Register of Neath Abbey is lost. At p. 168 of the *Stradling Correspondence*, Rhys Meyrick writes, "And because I meane to contynew yo'r debtor, I crave the lone of the register of Neath [Abbey] (wherein att my last being with you, I found somewhat of Justyn), and y' shalbe safely kept and sent home at yo'r p'fixed tyme." This is the last we hear of it. What became of it, or what, indeed, it contained, we do not know; but that its contents would have been of high historic value in throwing light on the conquest of Glamorgan by the Normans, and on the details of their subsequent settlement therein, there can be little doubt, having regard to the contents of such Registers as have come down to us.

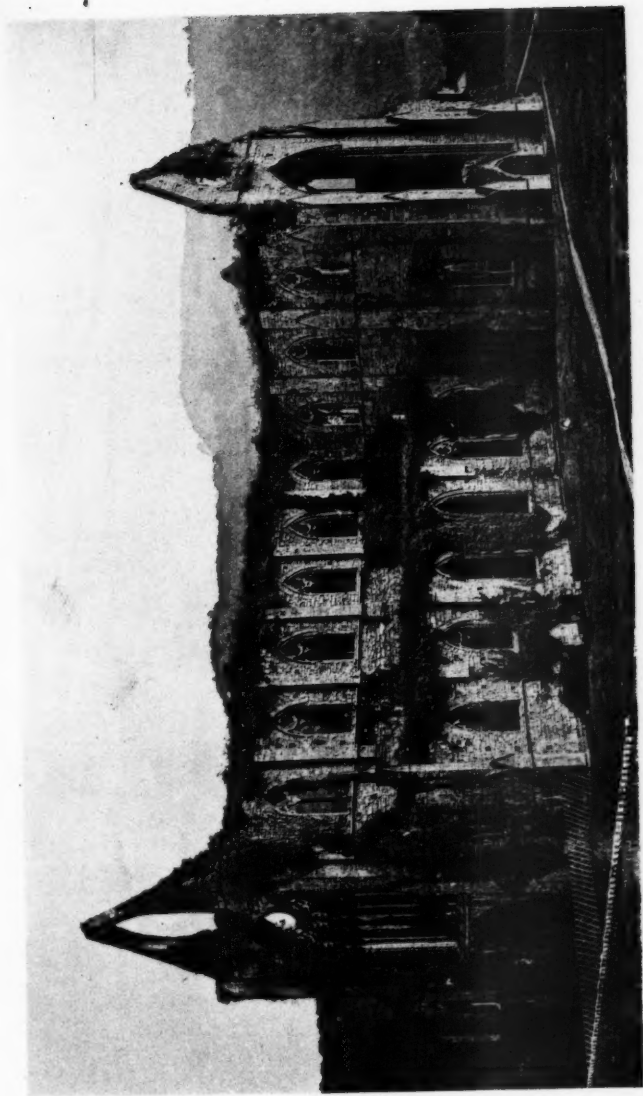
Most of what writers on monastic institutions and general history had previously said about Neath Abbey was collected by the late excellent antiquary, Colonel G. G. Francis of Swansea, and makes up the eighteen pages of "Collectanea" with which he concludes his collection of *Charters and Documents relating to Neath and its Abbey*, published in 1835. Those pages are very interesting; but the facts they contain relating to the early history of the Abbey are few indeed. Such is not the case with regard to the first part of the book, which contains the charters and other documents which the zeal and industrious research of the Editor succeeded in bringing to light. These, and more particularly the charters, are of great value, and with the exception of a chirograph, dated 1237, relating to a dispute between Margam and Neath (referred to by Col. Francis at p. 5 of "Collectanea" as being amongst the Penrice MSS.), comprise, as far as I have been able to gather, all the documents for a history of Neath Abbey



**TINTERN ABBEY—LOOKING EAST.**  
(By the kind permission of Messrs. Frith).



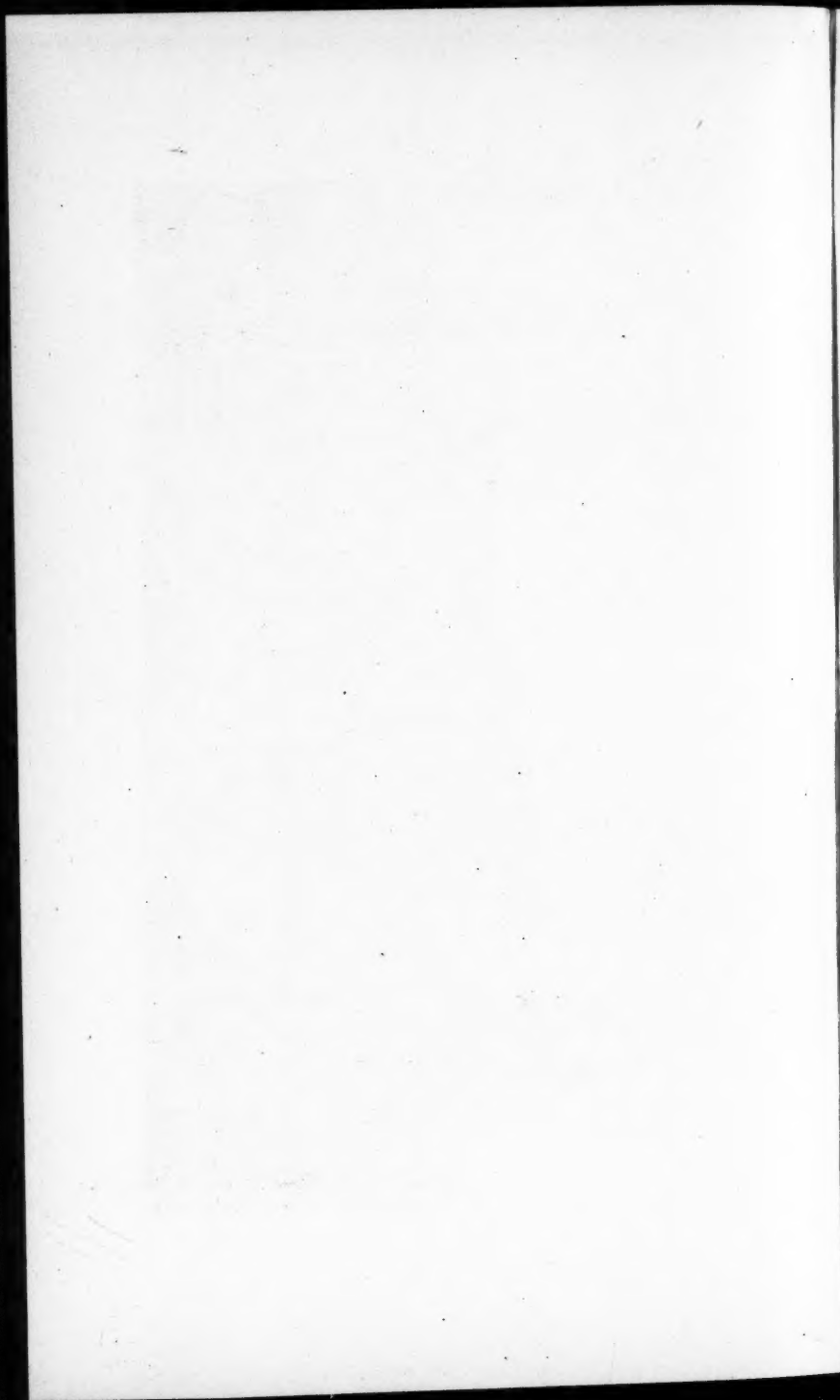




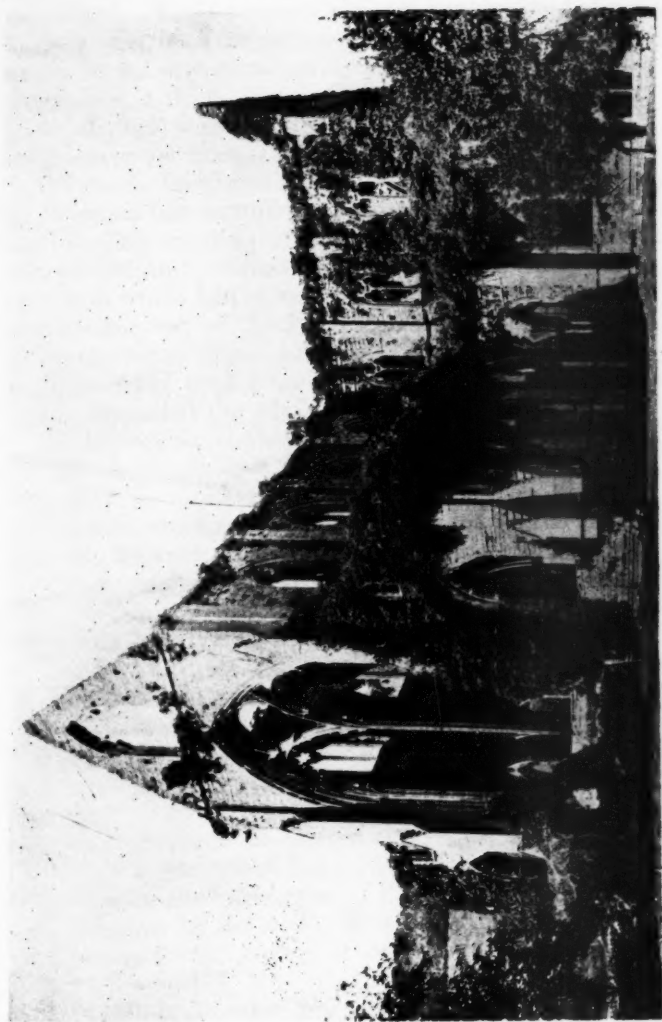
TINTERN ABBEY—SOUTH WEST VIEW.

(By the kind permission of Messrs. Frith).





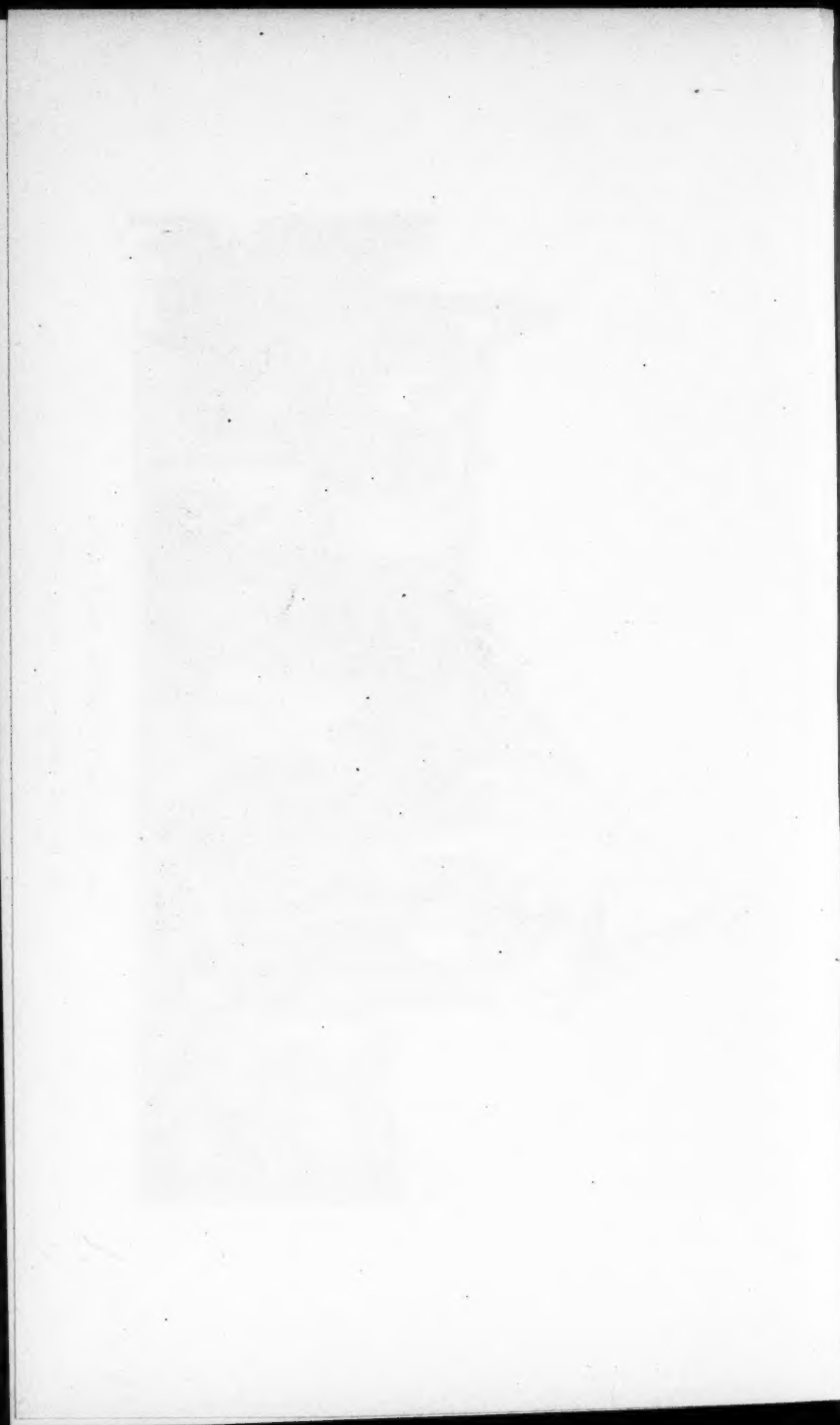




**TINTERN ABBEY—NORTH EAST VIEW.**

(By the kind permission of Messrs. Frith).





known to be in existence at the time the book was published. Unfortunately Colonel Francis limited the issue of his book to fifty copies, forty of which were taken up by private subscribers. It is to this must be attributed, I think, the fact that although fifty years have elapsed since it was printed, these documents have never yet been thoroughly exhausted.

When the Cambrian Archæological Association were at Swansea last autumn I took part in a discussion at the evening meeting of the day when Neath Abbey was visited, and referred to some notes previously made of points which had struck me on reading the charters. At the request of the Editors of this Journal I have since examined these documents more minutely, and, having added considerably to the notes I had then made, embodied the whole in the present paper.

At the outset it may be well to state that Colonel Francis' book contains not only the then known charters (five in number), but a number of miscellaneous documents, amongst which are included a deed of exchange between William de Barri and the Abbey, 1220; an assignment of Bluntesmore by Sir William Mayloc, 1266; anniversary obit, etc., to Sir Edward Stradling, 1341; Bull from Pope Boniface to the Abbot of Neath, 1394, etc. It is illustrated with beautiful woodcuts of the principal objects of antiquarian interest with which it is concerned, including seals, coats of arms, a ground-plan of the Abbey, view of the Castle, and the encaustic tiles discovered some time before. The five charters are,—*circa* 1129, the foundation-charter of Richard de Granaville; 1207, August 5th, confirmation-charter of King John; 1208, January 6th, another confirmation-charter of King John; 1334, Aug. 16th, charter by John de Mowbray, lord of Gower; 1468, June 24th, charter of confirmation of Richard Earl of Warwick.

The first three were printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and when comparing Dugdale's readings with those in Colonel Francis' book, seeing in the margin of the

Dugdale charter of 1208 a note, "vide etiam 10 Ed. III, n. 42", I went to the Record Office, and with the help of my friend, Mr. W. D. Benson, after much trouble, due to the charter having been entered in the Calendar as one of Netley Abbey, found and transcribed the charter of confirmation of Edward III, dated 8th April 1336, which is printed in the Appendix hereto.

Mr. G. T. Clark, at p. 69 of *The Land of Morgan*, mentions three charters of John as printed in *Rot. Char.*, dated respectively 6 January, 5 August, and 11 August 1207. This is a mistake as far as that of 11 August is concerned. It has, I think, been slipped in by accident from the line next but one preceding, where the Margam charters are referred to; one of which, as a matter of fact, was dated 11 August 1207: at any rate I have looked through the charter rolls, and cannot find it under that date, though the two others are there.

Although the Register of the Abbey, as already stated, is lost, it fortunately happens that much use was made of it by Rhys Meyrick in writing that part of his history of Glamorgan which treats of its conquest by the Normans. This he tells us himself; but we are not left to depend wholly upon his statement, for the diligent research of Colonel Francis has enabled us to compare his statements with documents which undoubtedly must have been copied in the Register, and so to see for ourselves that he made considerable use of that book; and further, that whenever his accuracy can be so tested, he is found to be generally trustworthy.

Of the charters collected by Colonel Francis, by far the most important is the charter of confirmation of *Richard Earl of Warwick* (1468). From it may be collected, with little outside assistance, a history of the progress of the Abbey from its foundation by Richard de Granville to the year when this charter was given. It is an *Inspeximus*, and the documents it recites, arranged not in the order of recital, but chronologically, are as here-

under :—I, *circa* 1129, Foundation-Charter of Richard de Granaville; II and III, two other charters, about the same date, given by the same; IV, between 1147 and 1157, confirmation-charter of William Earl of Gloucester; V, between 1147 and 1157, charter of grant of privileges, etc., given by the said Earl; VI, 1289, 13th of April, deed of exchanges between Abbot Adam of Carmarthen and Earl Gilbert de Clare; VII, 1289, 12th of April, licence to cut timber from Earl Gilbert to Adam of Carmarthen; VIII, 1338, 9th of October, charter of confirmation of I, II, III, IV, V, VI, given by Hugo Le de Spencer; IX, 1338, 9th of October, charter of confirmation of VII, given by Hugo Le de Spencer; X, 1341, 13th of September, licence to Abbey to hold lands of Sir E. Stradling in mortmain, given by Hugo Le de Spencer; XI, 1358, 12th of July, *Inspeximus* confirming last licence by Edward Le de Spencer; XII, letters patent of Richard Earl of Warwick and Albemarle, etc., addressed to his bailiffs, etc.; XIII, 1429, 8th of October, letters patent to tax-gatherers; XIV, 1468, 24th of June, the *Inspeximus* itself of Richard Earl of Warwick, lord of Glamorgan and Morganwg, and Anna his wife.

The great historical value of this deed is obvious when it is remembered that, apart from the charter, 10 Edward III, already alluded to, eleven of the thirteen recited documents are found nowhere else. It was discovered by the late Colonel Francis, and is now in the possession of his son, Mr. J. Richardson Francis of Swansea. These fourteen documents, together with others now lost, must have been in the Register of Neath when in the possession of Meyrick. His account of Richard de Granaville and the founding of the Abbey is as follows :—

“Sir Richard de Granaville, to whom the old Castle of Neth, in the Westerside of the River of Neth, and the Landes which lately apperteyned to the Abbay of Neth, were given in reward of service, was of great possessions in Normandy, England, and Wales, and a valiant knight, as the Register of Neath testifyeth, as also it may be appear, for that he was placed in the

utter boundes of the Signory of Glamorgan and Morganwg, even in the mouthes of his enemies ; who by the procurement of Constancia his wife, having noe Issue by her, and shee then dying, began to build the Abbay of Neth in the year of the incarnation of our Saviour M.C.XXIX, wherein, the next yeare ensuing, hee placed 12 moncks, to the maintenance whereof he gave all such landes as hee had between Cludach, Pullignan, Neth, and Tawy ; the Chappell of St. Gyles, with all tyth due upon his Tenants or men, viz., French and English men ; halfe his fishing of the River of Neth, the Myll of Cludach, and the meadow by west the new Wal' to the River of Neth. Hee gave alsoe the ffee of Mocnke Nash, with the church thereto belonging ; and certain Landes neere unto Nash, within the ffee of Oggmor ; and the Myll of Pendewlyn, a house for the Miller, and two acres of Land, and all the Landes between Cludach and the brook that runneth by Constance's Crosse : And his house de Vilerys ; but the house of Neth had never possession of that house. This Sir Richard de Granavilla was Constable of the new Castle of Neth in the time of Robert Consull. He was Lord of Bideford, Litleham, and Kilhamtone in Devonshire. Litleham he gave to the said house of Neth."

This varies from the accepted history of the Norman appropriation of the Neath district, as contained in Mr. G. T. Clark's *Land of Morgan* and in his *Manorial Particulars*, in several particulars. In the first place, Meyrick speaks of two Castles of Neath,—an old one on the west side of the river, which was given to De Granaville ; a new one on the east, of which he was Constable. Mr. Clark, in the two works above referred to, treats of Neath as if there was but one Castle there, that it belonged to De Granaville, and was on the east side of the river. Further, Meyrick says that the lands given to De Granaville are those "which lately apperteyned to the Abbay of Neth"; i.e., "the land between Cludach, Pwllcynan, Neth and Tawy".

Mr. Clark, that not only were these given to him, but also Neath Citra and Neath Burgus. (See "Manorial Particulars", *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, pp. 128-34.) It is with great hesitation I venture to offer an opinion differing from so eminent an authority as Mr. Clark, THE historian of Glamorganshire; but I cannot help thinking that if he were to carefully re-examine these three charters of De Granaville, he would feel some doubt as to whether De Granaville ever owned Neath Citra and Neath Burgus, or held the Castle on the east bank of the Neath, except as Constable of Robert the Consul, which the second charter says he was.

In these charters the references to the Castle are the following.—By the first he gives the chapel of his Castle ("capellam nostri castelli de Nethe") to found a monastery for twelve monks, by the second he gives the Castle itself, and by the third he confirms that gift with others. It is, therefore, clear that De Granaville gave HIS Castle to the Abbey. Mr. Clark (p. 131, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Ser., vol. ix, p. 131) says "R. de Granaville ..... on his retirement to Bideford is said to have made over his whole holding to the monks, together with his Castle and castelry. This is corroborated by the Fine Roll, John, 1207, which shows that the monks gave 100 marcs and a palfrey to John, lord of Glamorgan, for what must be regarded as a confirmation: 'Monachi de Neth dant centum marcas et 1 palfredum pro habenda castellarium quod fuit Ricardi Granavill', etc. (*Rot. Fin.*, i, p. 389.) The castelry, however, did not carry the Castle, for the account of Maurice de Berkeley (31 Henry II) charges for Wm. de Cogan, custody of the Castle of Neath for half a year, £10. This (1185) is the earliest mention of the Castle." On the following page he continues: "This new acquisition" (i.e., the donation of Richard de Granaville) "proved troublesome, and before long the monks exchanged the lordship and castelry with the chief lord for a rent-charge upon Talavan, Llanblethian, and Ruthyn."



From this it would seem that De Granaville's Castle was the Neath Castle of 31 Henry II (*i.e.*, 1185), and that though the monks had the castelry they never had the Castle. That this cannot be so will readily appear. When he wrote the passage above quoted, in which he says "the Fine Roll of John 1207 must be regarded as a confirmation", Mr. Clark seems to have forgotten that John, by charter (1207, August 5) had formally confirmed this gift of the Castle. It runs: "*Sciatis nos dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sanctæ Trinitatis de Neth et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus locum ubi castellum Ricardi de Granavill quondam fuit cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et totam terram quam idem Ricardus habuit inter Thawy et Neth.*"

The clear meaning of the words I have italicised is, that in 1207 the Castle of De Granaville no longer existed, but that his castelry and lordship were held by the monks. That, however, does not of itself prove the position of the Castle, except that there is a strong inference in favour of the Castle being where the lands were, *i.e.*, west of the Neath. However, we are not left to conjecture upon this fact alone. We are told in the *Annals of Margam* and elsewhere, that in 1185 there was a Castle called Neath Castle, which we know, from continued series of historical notices, stood where what is now called Neath Castle stood, *viz.*, on the east side of the river Neath. Now it is quite clear that there would not be found two castles standing at the same time on the east side of the Neath, to guard the town and lands adjoining; therefore, if it can be shown that Neath Castle was already built when De Granaville gave his Castle to the monks, this latter must have been an altogether different one from the former, and must have stood on the west side of the Neath. Now, although Margam Abbey was not founded until 1147, the *Annals* commence the chronicling of local events as early as 1127; and inasmuch as they note the founding of the Abbey of Neath in 1130, and make no men-



tion of the building of the Castle of Neath (an event of at least equal importance), it must be taken to have been built before 1127; and in all probability a considerable time before that year, or the chronicler would have learnt from hearsay the year of its erection, and then have chronicled it under that year. Accordingly, if my line of reasoning is to be relied upon, the *Annals* show that Neath Castle existed in 1130, when De Granville made over his Castle to the monks, and therefore that the latter must have stood on the west side of the Neath, as stated by Rhys Meyrick.

The facts upon which I have formed the opinion that De Granville never held Neath Citra and Neath Burgus are these.—In the first place, though he makes gifts of lands as far away as Devonshire, in addition to *all his lands* west of the Neath, he gives no land whatever on the east. Next, if he had held Neath Burgus we should expect the fact to have been mentioned in the charters to the borough which exist; but there is no such mention of any connection of De Granville with the borough in the oldest charter, which commences with a recital of the grant of the first charter to the burgesses by William Earl of Gloucester. Again, Mr. Clark (*Manorial Particulars*) says that Briton Ferry and part of Neath manor were held of Neath Citra; and the charter of confirmation of King John, 7 January 1208, already mentioned, shows that Robert Consul, Earl of Gloucester (chief lord at the date of the foundation of the Abbey), gave to the Abbey the land described as “terra de Ponte”, *i.e.*, Briton Ferry, together with the church which Radulph the Hermit held in free alms. Lastly, Meyrick gives no reason for the giving up of his lordship by De Granville, but the appeal of his childless, dying wife. That may have moved him to found and richly endow the Abbey; but the more probable reason of his retirement, and giving up his lordship, is that suggested by Mr. Clark, *viz.*, the danger of his position on the Neath, caused by the frequent risings of the Welsh, and in particular by their occu-

pation of Gower in 1136. This, if true, appears to me a strong argument in favour of my opinion, that Neath Citra and Neath Burgus did not belong to De Granaville; for although its position of danger is sufficient to account for his giving up his lordship on the west side of the Neath, it is difficult to understand his giving up Neath Citra and Neath Burgus on the east, when he had the Neath between him and his enemies, and a Castle so strong as to frighten off or successfully resist the attack of the Welsh who burnt the town of Kenfig on the night of St. Hilary, 1167; and in 1185 successfully resisted, until it was relieved, a hostile army of Welshmen who had just burnt the towns of Cardiff and Kenfig, and were laying waste the open country of Glamorgan with fire and sword.

I have not been able to find out when the district afterwards known as Neath Citra first became included in that designation. Although probably at first, as Mr. Clark says, it was so called by the Normans because situated on their side of the Neath, it afterwards included the extensive area of land on the west side conveyed to the chief lord in 1289 by the exchange then effected between him and Adam of Carmarthen, as a comparison of its boundary, given by Mr. Clark, with the boundary of that portion of the lands exchanged west of the Abbey to Pwllcynan, will readily show.

To sum up this matter. I think it is clear that Meyrick's account of the two Castles is warranted by the documents, and that these show directly and by inference that De Granaville's place at Glamorgan was on the west of the Neath, and that Fitzhamon and his successors held Neath Citra and Neath Burgus, and built a castle on the east side of the river; and that De Granaville, finding his position dangerous, gave up his Castle and lordship to the monks when he retired to his more secure property at Bideford.

I am inclined to think, further, that the first Monastery was built at or near the site of De Granaville's Castle, close to the Clydach stream. In the first place

the disposition of the monks was eminently pacific, and they would be eager to remove such a continual source of provocation as the Castle would present to their wild neighbours, ever ready to attack the countrymen of their founder, and not always respecters of the property of religious houses ; especially if, as is not at all unlikely, it had been battered about in the Welsh rising of 1136. The Castle chapel had, by the foundation charter, been already given to them ; and upon the principle of convenience, the Castle site would be the most suitable, its stones being available and ready to hand. Then close by was the new town (the "nova villa" of the foundation charter), which had probably sprung up since De Granaville had settled there, the meadows from the mill on the Clydach to the wall of which, and from thence to the sea, had been given to the monks by that charter. These considerations all seem to me to point to the place where the old Castle had stood, or a site near thereto, as that upon which the Abbey was built.

The two charters of William Earl of Gloucester are undated. They could not, however, have been given before 1147, when his father died, because he is described as Earl of Gloucester ; and not later than 1157, when his mother died, because she is in the second referred to as then living. By the first he confirms the gifts of De Granaville ; his father, Robert, the late Earl ; and that of Maurice de Londres. By the second he grants to the monks and their converts freedom from toll and all secular customs, in respect of buying and selling, in all his ports, boroughs, and fairs throughout his land, and from all aids and taxes ; and to their servants and tenants a like freedom from toll in respect of food, raiment, and necessities, provided they do not become common merchants. He further gives them the right of wreck in all their land, and grants them a house (*mansio*) at Cardiff to entertain themselves thereat, free and exempt from beer-taxes, and every custom and secular exaction, together with the liberty

which is called "stevenfre", in his mills, and the like liberty to the man who should be placed in charge of the said house.

I have made every effort to find out what this liberty called "stevenfre" was. It is not mentioned in the index to the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, nor have I found any reference to it in the indices of the cartularies and registers of many abbeys which I have examined, though some of them, like St. Mary's, Dublin, were affiliated to the same Order as Neath, and about the time of its foundation, and contain numerous references to mills. The result of my investigations is to lead to the opinion that this liberty of "stevenfre" is the same as that which had been previously granted to and was confirmed by a charter of Edward III (*Mon.*, vol. vi, p. 444) to the Priory of Haverfordwest: ...*"necnon libertate multuræ suæ in molendino ipsius Roberti, scilicet, quod sint Stemnifreoch et Colfreoch"*, and was a right to have their corn ground at the lord's mills without paying the usual mill-toll. If that be so, it is a curious circumstance that of all the religious houses whose histories are related in the six volumes of the *Monasticon*, only two (and those in South Wales) should have this particular liberty. *Primâ facie*, the inference is that it must have been some old Welsh privilege; but Du Cange derives "Stemnifreoch" from the Saxon. He does not deal with "Colfreoch" at all. Blount, in his *Law Dict.*, passes the two words by, with the reference to the Haverford charter quoted above, followed by a "quære".<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This "liberty", having regard to its unique character, as already mentioned in the text, seemed to me of so much interest that I have spared no pains by writing to all my friends likely to be able to throw light upon it for their views thereon. Mr. John Gwenogfryn Evans, who, in conjunction with Professor Rhys, has just earned the gratitude of all Welshmen by his scholarly and beautifully executed volume of Welsh texts, was good enough to communicate with Professor Napier, of Oxford, upon the subject, from whom he received the following: "I fear I can give no satisfactory answer to your friend's question. In *stemnifreoch*, *stevenfre*, the second element, *fre* (*freoch*), is, no doubt, the same in meaning as *libertas*.

The charter proceeds to confer upon the monks certain privileges. They and their freemen are not to be obliged to appear, in respect of their lands, in the county court of Cardiff, or any other court, and are to be quit of suit of court as to that court and all other courts throughout the Earl's lands. Further, they are granted the right of freely holding their own courts, as concerning their own men, whenever they have, or may afterwards have men, as well in their lands between Neath and Tawe as in their other lands; and of commencing and terminating all pleas and disputes in their said lands in their courts, saving only that what pertains to the Earl's royal rights must be terminated in the county court of Cardiff; and that if any of the free tenants of the monks be found guilty of stirring up war or any other felony before him or his bailiffs, he will hold the lands and tenements of the felon for a year and a day, unless the monks chose to pay the fine; and for ever after the monks shall hold them in escheat, without hindrance. The monks have the further privilege of retaking any animals or

The *stemn* or *steven* (*vn* and *mn* interchange) would seem to be our *stem* or trunk of a tree, or a *stem* of a boat, and hence might be used for a *boat* itself. Could it have reference to some toll exacted on boats? The other word I cannot read distinctly." [The fault of my letter.] "Is it *cholfreoch*, or *coltfreoch*, or *colfreoch*? Old Eng. *cēol* meant a boat. The usual representative of O. E. *ēo* is *ē* in Middle English; but in some dialects we frequently find *o* written. This *col* is a possible Middle English spelling for Old Eng. *cēol*. Taking that view, *colfreoch* would be the same as *stevenfre*=boat."

Upon the same subject Mr. James A. Corbett, of Cardiff, who first suggested to me the identity of *stevenfre* and *stemnifreoch*, has written as follows: "The Mills at Cardiff were west of the Castle, and the Creek at the foot of Quay Street was, no doubt, latterly the foot of the Mill-tail, where the water re-entered the Taff. Speed's map, however, shows the Taff itself coming up to this point, and apparently three watercourses from the Mills entering the river higher up. Whether boats could actually get right up to the Mills is doubtful; but they could certainly get very near them, and they would be liable, in doing so, to a toll to the Corporation as tenants of the lord of the borough. Before the charters of Cardiff were granted, probably this toll would have belonged to the lord."

goods stolen or wrongfully taken from them, upon mere proof of ownership, without bringing an action against the thief or wrongdoer.

Between this second charter of William Earl of Gloucester and the charters of John there is a period of fifty to sixty years, during which the Abbey endowments and privileges are not affected by charters; and all we know of its history from other sources is what we learn from the annals of its neighbour, Margam. Those annals are singularly silent as to the fortunes of the Abbey during these years, yet they were troublous times as almost any in Glamorgan history. Henry II, we are told by the chronicler, entered South Wales in 1163, and pacified it without opposition or bloodshed; but the pacification was little lasting, for in 1167 the Welsh burnt Kenfig on the night of St. Hilary; and after an almost annual succession of portents, such as an eclipse of the moon after midnight, in 1168; the vocal but invisible manifestation of the daughter of a certain Welsh lady, deposed to on oath by the father, in 1169; a playful ghost in Devonshire, who spoke openly to men, but could not be seen, in 1184; the war-annals commence again in the next year, ushering in a wonderful appearance presented by the sun after an eclipse, when it looked the colour of blood. Then came the Welsh, devastating with fire and sword the plains of Glamorgan; after which exercises, amongst other things, as the chronicler puts it, they burnt Cardiff and unfortunate Kenfig,—the latter for the second time. Neath Castle proved too much for them, for after laying siege thereto a long while, they themselves were put to flight by an army of Normans coming up to the relief of the beleaguered garrison.

That nothing of Neath Abbey is mentioned in the annals of these troublous years is the strongest testimony to the respect which the Cistercians at this time gained for their Order by their strict observance of their severe rules. But though there was nothing in the history of the peaceful monks calmly pursuing their

occupations, and recommending, by their mode of life, themselves and their Abbey to the Welsh, on the edge of whose territory they lived, and whose ancient lands they possessed,—a sort of buffer between the Welsh and their inveterate foes, the Normans,—which the annalist deemed worthy of a line in his chronicle, nevertheless the wealth of the Abbey grew apace.

To what an extent they gained the esteem of the fiery though generous natives is seen by the donations enumerated in the second charter of John. Rees ap Iestyn, with the approval of his three sons, Iorwerth, Owen, and Howell, bestowed upon them the land of Llanilid, near Llanharan, with its church and all its appurtenances. Leyshon (or Lesant) ap Morgan gave them, to hold in perpetual alms, the land which his father had given them between the Avon and Neath, together with sixty acres of arable land next to their houses; the whole of the island which lay within "Magna Pulla";<sup>1</sup> the whole of the land beyond Valda (?), with common of pasture; and the whole of his land between the Avon and the Thawe. Roger and Kenewrec (Cynywrig), the sons of Wian (Owen), gave them all the land which their father held of Morgan ap Caradoc in the marsh of Avan; Wgan Droyn, eight acres of arable land of the land which is called "Lamped in Cwmtioch".

In 1218, some eight years later, we learn from the *Annals of Margam*, Clement, the Abbot, died. We know little more of him than the fact that by charter he granted a payment of six shillings annually to the monks of Margam, under an agreement with Philip de Marcross, who gave thirty-six acres of land to Neath Abbey, and twenty-three to Margam.<sup>2</sup> His successor was the former Prior, Gervasius, and he it was probably who, as Abbot, was a party to a deed of exchange, executed about 1220, between the Abbot and Convent of the one part, and Sir William de Barri of the other, whereby the latter exchanged his fee of Walterston, in

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Francis suggests Dumball, in Neath river, for this.

<sup>2</sup> J. M. Traherne, from the Margam MSS.



Gower, for sixty-eight acres of arable, and a virgate and a half of land, with meadows, pastures, and appurtenances in the fee of Hornblanton in Somersetshire, and certain yearly rents. This exchange gave rise, in 1238, to a suit commenced on the 8th March between Richard Fitz-Richard and Thomas de Marini, and the Abbot of Neath, for common of pasture in Hornblanton.<sup>1</sup> Probably this, or part of it, is the land referred to in the second charter of John as given by William de Staner, situated between the church of St. Decumans and Kanesford.

The immunity from depredations by the Welsh, which hitherto the Abbey appears to have enjoyed, was broken in 1224 by an attack upon one of their houses by Morgan ap Owen (Morgan Gam of Avan). He not only burnt down their house, but destroyed three hundred or more of their sheep, killed four of their servants and one monk, and grievously wounded a lay-brother (*conversus*).<sup>2</sup> What was the cause of this sudden

<sup>1</sup> Clark, *L. M.*, 104.

<sup>2</sup> *Conversus*.—I have translated this word "lay brother". This is the equivalent of the word given in several dictionaries, e.g., Du Cange; see also Alberti's *Italian Dict.*, 1828 ed.: "*Converso*, *S. M.* Dicesi quegli che poeta l'abito della religione nel convento, ed e laico=frere lai, frere servant." Neuman and Baretti's *Spanish Dict.*, 1831: "*Converso*,—1, convert, a person converted from one religion to another; 2, lay brother, a man admitted for the service of a religious house without being ordained." In Blount's *Law Dictionary*, however, the following explanation is given of the word: "*Conversos*.—The Jews here in England were formerly called *conversos*, viz., because they were converted to the Christian religion. Henry III built an house for them in London, and allowed them a competent provision or subsistence for their lives; and this house was called *Domus Conversorum*. 'Tis mentioned by our historians Anno Domini 1244. But by reason of the vast expenses of the wars, and the increase of these converts, they became a burthen to the Crown, and therefore they were placed in abbeys and monasteries for their support and maintenance. But the Jews being afterwards banished, Edward III, in the fifty-first year of his reign, gave this House for the keeping of the Rolls; and it is the same which is at this time enjoyed by the Master of the Rolls."

Whether the *conversus* wounded in the attack by Morgan Gam was a lay brother or a converted Jew is impossible to determine. The date of the attack, 1224, allows of either being possible, inas-



attack of Morgan Gam nowhere appears; but whatever it was, the quarrel was not lasting, for when, seven years later (1231), Morgan joined Llewelyn in an attack upon Neath Castle, which was taken, he is not said to have done any harm to the monks or their property, though he behaved with the utmost severity to their neighbours on the other side of the river. Not only did he take the Castle, but having destroyed the town, exterminated the inhabitants.<sup>1</sup>

The Abbey witnessed without injury a number of other risings of the Welsh in the interval from this time down to the Statute of Rhuddlan, including that of 1257-8, when on 6th Sept. they attacked Neath with 800 mail-clad horsemen and 7,000 footmen, and failing to take the Castle, burnt the town to the gates, "et sic ad dæmones redierunt".

An acknowledgment of an assignment of a lease of Bluntesmore, in the manor of Ogmores, from Sir William Maylock, in 1266, introduces us to Abbot Adam of Carmarthen. He figures as the most conspicuous of the few ecclesiastics referred to in these documents in connection with Neath; and it is probably, as conjectured by the late Rev. H. H. Knight, his effigy, with a model of a church in his hand, which lies in the grounds of Court Herbert near by; a sketch of which appears at p. 333 of the last volume (Series V, vol. iii). When Edward I, after his North Wales campaign, on his way to Carmarthen, halted, and passed the night of the 12th December 1284 at Neath Abbey, he presented Abbot Adam with a very beautiful baudekin.<sup>2</sup>

But the year which brings him into prominent notice is that of 1289, when he was a party to the exchange

much as the banishment of the Jews from England by Edward III did not take place until 1377. *Mon.*, vol. iv, p. 31, has the following reference to Jewish converts: "*Reading Abbey*.—During this Abbot's (William, formerly Sub-Prior of Coventry) time, according to Grose, the maintenance of two Jewish converts, both women, was imposed upon this Abbey."

<sup>1</sup> "Morganus Cani non solum subvertit illud, sed etiam destructa villa habitatores exterminavit."

<sup>2</sup> Clark, *L. M.*

with Gilbert de Clare of lands for rent-secks, and the licence above mentioned. Why the former was effected seems explicable for two reasons. Mr. G. T. Clark, following in this Rhys Meyrick, attributes it to the difficulty the Abbot had with his tenants. "This new acquisition" (*i.e.*, the grant of lands by De Granaville) "proved troublesome, and before long" (as a matter of fact one hundred and sixty years after) "the monks exchanged the lordship and castelry with the chief lord for a rent-charge upon Talavan, Llanblethian, and Ruthyn." The Rev. H. H. Knight attributed it to another cause. "The exchange", he put it, "on so large a scale, of land for rent-secks, seems to indicate a drain of cash such as extensive buildings would occasion. The church of Neath Abbey, and the earlier portion of that of Cadoxton, which was appropriated to the Abbey, were rebuilt about the end of the same century", *i.e.*, the thirteenth. I think the evidence of the deed itself, and the licence granted upon the same day (13th April 1289), point to the latter suggestion as the most probable. Meyrick, as we know, had once a loan of the Register, but had not exhausted it, for we find him writing for a loan of it a second time; and with reference to this exchange he makes a note in his *Morg. Arch.* to have the deed copied. It may be, therefore, that finding some passage in the Register referring to troubles with the tenants, he concluded that this exchange was the result. He has certainly not summarised the deed correctly in respect of the lands upon which the rent-charge was given, which according to the deed were Neath, Cowbridge, Llanblethian, Cardiff, and Caerleon, and amounted to £102 a year. The area of the lands given in exchange was very extensive, and was entirely carved out of the grant of De Granaville. It consisted of, first, all the lands between Neath and Tawy, within the boundary-lines therein described, to wit, along the Neath to "Dyvels, and from Dyvels as far as Haved Wennok, just as the highway extends itself to Rugho, and from Rugho to Pantasser, and from Pantasser to

Thloynmawr, and from Thloynmawr to Cludach, and so along the mountain of the Tawy to Legh, and along the Legh from across the mountain to Lantanedewen, as it extends itself into Pwerdyn, and along the Pwerdyn to the Neath."

Most of these boundary-names are easily identified by their modern equivalents in the Ordnance Map, from which, at a glance, can be seen the extent of the lands conveyed. "Dyvels" is the Dulais, a tributary of the Neath; "Cludach" is the stream entering the Neath near the Abbey; and "Legh" (Llech) and "Pwerdyn" (Perddyn) are small streams rising not far from one another in the mountain near Colbren. "Rugho" appears to be the same as Rhygoes of to-day; and "Thloynmawr" is, of course, Llwynmawr; but whether it is so called now I do not know. I have not been able to identify it, nor "Pantasser".

The other lands exchanged were to the west of the Abbey, bounded by a line running along the hill of Coedfranc to the Crumlyn Bog, intersecting therein the Crumlyn Brook (Pulkanan), and following that brook down to the sea. These lands were all poor, and it may well be that Mr. Clark is right rather than Mr. Knight. The Abbot preferred safe, dry rents to poor lands with rents and services uncertain in their payment, and difficult in their execution. The lord wanted men to follow him, when needed, to the wars, and the mountaineers of the lands conveyed would be just the kind to make hardy foot-soldiers. Still it is pretty clear from the licence to cut timber, granted on the same day, that considerable additions to the Abbey buildings were in contemplation at the time. It gave the Abbot and his successors the right of taking timber for the building and reasonable repairing of the Abbey and its two granges, Tettebus and Bercaria, situated next to the Abbey, and between it and Neath Castle, in the woods of Glyntawy, Glynneath, and Glyndulais, by the view and delivery of the Earl's foresters. It is worthy of notice that this licence is not recited in the

confirmation-charter of Edward III which confirms the exchange. This is what we should expect if the exchange were made to meet the expense of extensive buildings ; for the buildings having been erected, the licence would no longer be required.

The chief lords of Glamorgan and their followers were not the only benefactors of Neath Abbey. Very soon after its foundation lands in Gower were granted to it, as appears from the *Inspecimus* of John de Mowbray, lord of Gower, dated 1334, confirming the charters of Henry and William, Earls of Warwick, respectively. By the earlier of these Henry grants and confirms to the Abbey the fishery of the Pulkanan, which Ranulf the hermit formerly held ; and the right of fishing and taking fish with nets and any instruments they might deem fit to use, between Pulkanan and Tawe ; also the right to build a weir on the Tawe at Glyntawe, from the Abbey lands on the east bank, called Enysunwen, across to the Earl's land on the Gower side of the river. He further confirmed a gift of Henry de Vilers, in the fee of Talabont, of a large extent of land bounded by the Lougher, Lliw,<sup>1</sup> and their tributaries, together with the Chapel of St. Michael of Carnu, with all easements and common of pasture throughout the whole fee. The witnesses to this charter are Antonio, monachus ; Cadivor, sacerdos ; Will' de Londinio, and many others. The second of these has an unmistakably Welsh name.

By the later of the two charters Earl William confirms the former, and grants the monks exemption from toll and all secular exactions in respect of buying and selling throughout all his land. From it we learn that dissensions had frequently arisen between the Earl and the monks as to what was the boundary between the lands of the latter and the lordship of Kilvey, and that they had agreed to settle disputes once for all by defining it by perambulation. They agreed

<sup>1</sup> There is a mill on the Lliw which to this day is called Melin Monach.

that it began where the Crumlyn Brook entered the bog of that name, then following the brook up to where it crossed the road from Llansamlet, it went along Eskeyrhyrayth (*sic*) towards the Abbey, then straight through the wood to the well of St. Iltud, and from thence in a straight line to Fonnondoym,<sup>1</sup> and thence straight to the brook called Gleys, along which it ran to the Tawe. And inasmuch as they could not perambulate the boundary through the Crumlyn Bog, they agreed to take an imaginary line through the middle of the brook, from the point where it entered the bog, down to the sea, as a boundary-line for that part.

The boundary thus settled has continued to be the recognised boundary to this day. The difficult part of it to determine is the course of the Crumlyn Brook through the bog. Since the making of the Tennant Canal, under an Act of 1827, that has become impossible from inspection, though doubtless maps are in existence showing the course, before that date, for part of the way. But the mouth of the brook seems early to have been a movable point, for the boundary of Neath Citra extends "to a well called Ffynnon-newydd, *alias* Fynnon-rhydd-wern; and so on to the said river, south-west, to a place called Y Gareg-ddu-fach, where the river Crymlyn *did of old times fall into the sea.*"

It is interesting to note that in this charter we first find the brook, which has always been part of the ancient eastern boundary of Morganwg, called by the name by which it is now, and has been for centuries, generally known. In the charters of De Granville, in the exchange of Adam of Carmarthen, and, indeed, in the charter of Henry Earl of Warwick, which this confirms, the brook is called Pulkanan; which name survives to this day, as applied to the pool into which the brook now runs, near the top of the bog.

John de Mowbray not only confirms the two charters above mentioned, but also other gifts and grants, and

<sup>1</sup> Probably some mineral spring, but I have not been able to identify it.

confirms certain liberties and privileges to the monks in addition. He appears also, from the confirmation-charter of Edward III, to have given the monks a licence to hold in mortmain the lands and tenements which Rees Vaughan ap Rees ap Hoel held of him in Talabont, which lands are probably included in those gifts of freeholders confirmed by the charter now under consideration.

Seven years later than De Mowbray's charter, on the 13th Sept. 1341, Hugo le Despenser grants a similar licence to the last to hold lands of Sir Ed. Stradling of St. Donat's, which the latter bestowed upon them on the 20th October of the same year, by deed, which is printed in Colonel Francis' collection. The consideration was participation in spiritual offices and anniversary obit. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, taken 1535, we find this entry among the "annual rents paid owte,—Mr. Harry S'tarling his obbyt xxs."

The two letters patent which conclude the recited charters in the *Inspeximus* of Richard Earl of Warwick and his wife (1468), throw an interesting light upon the social surroundings of the Abbey. The first, dated probably in the same year as the second (1429), though no nearer date than 12th March "in the year" of the reign of Henry VI is given, is, like the latter, from Richard Earl of Warwick. After reciting complaints made to him by the Abbot that certain bailiffs and officers of his, under various pretexts, were in the habit of extorting moneys, etc., from the tenants of the Abbey, and also of selling beer ("vendunt cervisiam et tabernas",—query, keeping taverns for the sale of beer), to the wrong of the Abbot and his tenants, he forbids these extortions for the future, and forbids the selling of beer, wine, mead, or any other kind of drink, under the penalty of a heavy fine.

The second of the letters patent recites extortions at the hands of his tax-collectors, which for the future he forbids. The *Inspeximus* concludes by confirming the recited deeds, charters, and grants to the Abbot, monks,

and their successors, their tenants and servants, exemption from all kinds of gifts, aids, taxes, and "cymmorth-as" whatsoever, through all his land for ever.

I have now dealt with all the charters and deeds whereby property became vested or was confirmed in the possession of, or exchanged by, the monks of Neath Abbey, which are in Colonel Francis' collection.<sup>1</sup> Before concluding I have a few observations of a general character to make upon the documents with which this paper has been concerned, as distinguished from the observations already made upon particular documents.

The first thing observable is the fact that in choosing their site the monks acted in accordance with the practice of their Order, selecting a wild, sparsely populated country rather than a crowded town. The Abbey of Savigny, to which the lands of De Granaville were given, was in 1148, by papal bull, constituted the im-

<sup>1</sup> Since writing the above I have had an opportunity of looking through vol. i of Mr. G. T. Clark's *Charters, etc., Relating to Glamorgan*, just published. It contains a few documents not included in Colonel Francis' book, but none of any very great importance, though all are worth examination, and, no doubt, will be commented on by Mr. Clark in his second volume, the publication of which all who care about the history of the county, and who have seen vol. i, are awaiting with considerable interest.

One of these is a sort of deed for the perpetuation of testimony, executed by Morgan ap Caradoc, wherein he states that though at one time the monks of Neath had no common of pasture on certain mountain land of his on the side of the Neath, and only the monks of Margam had such right, he had, out of pity, since given the former the right over certain lands in the year 1205.

Another is a judgment of the county court at Cardiff in an action between the Abbey and Leyson ap Morgan, which was decided in favour of the latter, respecting certain land called Enesguachi, and a diversion of the river Neath from its old bed.

But all these will be dealt with by Mr. Clark, and that being so I shall not attempt any further observations thereon: in fact, had I known, when I commenced my paper, that Mr. Clark was about to bring out this work, I should not have attempted what I have done, viz., to go over ground which to me was new, but of which to him every foot was already known, and to attempt to throw light with old materials upon a dark period of history, the materials for which he is acknowledged to be more familiar with than any living man.



mediate head of many Cistercian establishments; but there is nothing in these charters to show that the Abbey of Neath was ever subject to that of Savigny; unlike, in that respect, other Abbeys, such as that of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, or Buildwas, in Shropshire, for instance. About the time when Neath was founded, the Cistercian Order was in great repute, owing to a great extent to the labours of St. Bernard, and their establishments became very numerous in Europe. If Neath Abbey was built at the time usually assigned to its foundation, 1129 or the next year, it was the earliest Cistercian institution introduced into Wales, that of Whitland being probably the next.

The discipline of the Order for the first two hundred years of its existence was severe. The members were dressed in tunics of undyed wool with cowls, and were generally known as White Monks; and it is a strange fact that in Neath charters they are never so described. The monks observed strict silence, slept in beds of straw, rose before daylight, and devoted themselves to prayer, study, transcribing books, attendance on the sick and aged, and to the labour necessary to produce that vegetable food upon which alone they lived, and for the ensuring of which without extraneous help it was especially enjoined that the sites of their abbeys should be so selected as to contain within their own precincts water-supplies, mills, gardens, and other resources for the requirements of the monks who did not leave the cloister except for the purpose of labour. The more arduous part of the manual work was usually executed by the lay brothers of the Order.<sup>1</sup> In particular, the monks were great wool-growers; and the attack of Morgan Gam in 1224, when he destroyed four hundred of their sheep, affected them in one of their tenderest places. It is probably to their skill as workers in wool is due the reputation of the neighbourhood for weaving woollen garments, which has survived almost unbroken to this day.

<sup>1</sup> See *Cart. St. Mary's, Dublin*. Rolls Series.



The importance of fish to them as an article of diet is seen in the number of weirs they acquired from time to time on the waters of the Neath, Tawe, and Crymlyn, and on the sea-shore. Even when parting with so large an extent of land as that conveyed by the exchange with Gilbert de Clare in 1289, they are careful to except out of the conveyance their fisheries and weirs, and the easements thereto belonging, and to reserve rights of way thereto, where the parting with their lands rendered it necessary.

The observance of these rules secured for them, as has already been remarked, the friendship of the Welsh as well as of the Normans, which in both cases manifested itself in liberal gifts at frequently recurring intervals for the first two hundred years. It is probably due to their neglect that we find the number and extent of the donations during the years which followed steadily diminish, down to the Dissolution in 1535, when Leyson Thomas, the last Abbot, and his monks were pensioned off with small annuities.

In these documents we see several instances of alterations to meet the requirements of the law as changed from time to time by statute; for instance, in such an apparently simple matter as the seal, a careful comparison of the words used at the end of the deed of exchange with Sir William Barri, dated about 1220, and those at the end of the Stradling obit, 1341, would lead to the inference that some change of the law in regard to sealing had taken place in the interval. In the former the Abbot seals with his own seal; in the latter the Abbot seals with his own seal together *with the seal of the Convent*. In the exemplification of the *temporalia* of the Monastery, exemplified James I, 1604, we find two instances of tenants holding by lease sealed with the *common seal of the Abbey*.

In the Year-Book, 13 and 14 Edward III, p. 294 (A.D. 1339-40), an action of debt upon a bond against the Abbot of Combe failed, amongst other grounds, because it was not sealed with the common seal of

the Abbey, and therefore did not bind the Abbey or the Abbot who was the successor of the Abbot who had sealed with his own and not with the common seal of the Convent. The change in the law was effected by 35 Edward I, Stat. I, c. 4 (1306-7), from which it would appear that a deed purporting to bind the house, and sealed with any other seal than the common seal, was void. It was thereby also enacted that there should be a common seal for religious houses, which should be in the custody, not of the Abbot, but of the Prior and four of the most worthy and discreet men of the Convent, and be placed in safe keeping under the private seal of the Abbot, so that the head of the house "per se contractum aliquem seu obligationem nullatenus possit firmare sicut hactenus facere consuevit."<sup>1</sup> Another change in the law, brought about by the Mortmain Act, is noticeable in the two licences to hold in mortmain granted by John de Mowbray and Hugh le Despenser.

An appropriate conclusion to this paper would appear to be a note of the different modes of spelling what is now spelt Neath. The changes are as follow:—(1), 1120, foundation-charter, three times "Nethe", once "Neth"; (2), 1207-8, two confirmation-charters of John, always "Neth"; (3), 1220, the Barri exchange, "Neth"; (4), 1145-1231, *Annals of Margam*, "Neth"; (5), 1266, lease of Bluntesmore, "Neth"; (6), 1291, *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, once "Neht", "Neyth", "Neeth", but oftenest, "Neth"; (7), 1323, ministers' accounts, "Neeth"; (8), 1334, confirmation-charter of John de Mowbray, "Neeth"; (9), 1341, Stradling obit, "Neeth"; (10), 1394, Bull of Pope Boniface, "Neeth"; (11), 1397, charter to burgesses of Neath by Thomas le Despenser, "Neeth"; (12), 1421, charter to burgesses of Neath by Richard Earl of Worcester, "*Neath*" and "Neeth"; (13), 1423, charter to burgesses of Neath by Isabella Countess of Worcester, "Neath" and "Neeth"; (14), 1429, in the confirmation-charter to the Abbey, given by Richard Earl of War-

<sup>1</sup> See Year Book, 13 and 14 Edward III, introductory preface.

wick and Ann, we find it spelt in the confirming part "Neeth"; and so it is spelt in all the recited documents with the single exception of the recited exchange between Adam of Carmarthen and Gilbert de Clare, where it is spelt "Neth". Strange to say, in the licence to cut timber, though the parties and date are the same, it is spelt "Neeth". To sum up this matter. In the earliest times the form in vogue was apparently "Neth", later it became "Neeth", and after the charters of the Earl and Countess of Worcester, 1421-3, it took the modern form of Neath.

DAVID LEWIS.

3, King's Bench Walk, Temple.  
May 18, 1887.

#### CONFIRMATION-CHARTER OF EDWARD III.

*Referred to in Cal. Rot. Char., by mistake, as a Netley Abbey Charter,  
10 Edward III, Roll No. 131, m. 21.*

"Edwardus Dei grā Rex Angl &c. Archiepis etc. salutem. Inspecimus cartam confirmationis Domini Johannis quondam Regis Angl in hæc verba. Johannes Dei gratia etc. salutem. Sciatis nos pro Dei amore et salute animæ nostræ et animarum omnium antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, concessisse et præsentī cartā nostrā confirmasse Deo et abbatiæ de Neth et monachis de ordine de Sauvenneie ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes terras et ecclesias molendina et forestas et omnes tenuras suas quas habent de dono vel emptione vel commutatione sibi cartis suis confirmatas. Ex dono Ricardi de Grenvill totum vastum in bosco et plano inter has quatuor aquas; videlicet Thawi, et Cleudach, et Neth, et Pulkanan, cum terra quæ est inter rivulum crucis Constanciæ et Cleudach: capellam quoque castelli de Neth cum omni decima procurationis domus suæ in annona cæterisque rebus et cum omni decima hominum terræ illius Francorum, Anglorum et Walensium, et dimidiam partem totius piscarie que eidem castello pertinet. Totam etiam feudam de Aissa cum ecclesia et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Et molendinum de Pendelin cum xxij acris terre et mansura molendinarii, et molutura Adæ et hominum suorum. Villam quoque de Littleham cum omnibus appendiciis ejusquam dederant Samsoni de Allweia, in excambium pro terra sua de Kiltikar consensu Willielmi comitis Gloucestræ et Willielmi filii Henrici et Johannis Sori, quod excambium postea inter abbatem de Neth et Willielmum filium prædicti Samson coram H. rege patre nostro de-

terminatum fuit; et ipsum feudum de Kiltikar cum ecclesia et omnibus pertinentiis suis supradictis monachis ab eodem rege patre nostro in perpetuum confirmatum. Ex dono Roberti comitis Glouc' terram de Ponte cum ecclesia quam tenuit Radulfus heremita in elemosinam. Ex dono ejusdem comitis et Willielmi comitis filii ejus terram de Blakeskarra.

"Ex dono Willielmi prædicti comitis Gloucestræ totum wrec-cum terræ ipsorum. Ex dono ejusdem comitis mansionem unam in villa de Kaerdiff. Ex dono Willielmi de Moion concessu filiorum suorum Exefordam et Cumbehietu cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Henrici de Viliers, concessu domini sui Henrici de Warwick grangiam de Lochor cum capella sancti Michaelis et cum terra quæ ad eandem grangiam pertinet. Ex dono Mauricii de Londonia concessu filiorum suorum partem terræ suæ juxta Aissam. Ex dono Gileberti de Turbervill exclusagium molendini de Kiltakar. Ex dono Resi filii Justini concedentibus filiis suis Jorvered et Oen et Hoel, terram de Sancto Ilith cum ecclesia et omnibus pertinentiis suis.

"Concedimus et confirmamus eisdem monachis ex dono nostro primo dum essemus Comes Moretonii, Huntingeshill cum pertinentiis et c. acras de mariscis proximas terræ eorum de Brigeton. Et præterea Turgehill cum pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Lisandi fil. Morgan totam terram quam idem Morgan eis dedit in perpetuam elemosinam inter Avene de Neth; videlicet Port(a)wer, et inde usque ad Mare. Et sexaginta quoque acras terræ arabilis proximas domibus suis; et insuper totam insulam illam quæ est intra Magnam Pullam et totam terram ipsius inter Avene et Thawi. Ex dono Walteri fil. Gileberti et fratrum suorum terram de Barnotesdone cum pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Thomæ de Cornhely x acras terræ arabilis in feudo suo de Cornhely. Ex dono Galteri Burdun decem acras terræ in feudo de Nova-villa. Ex dono Thomæ de Saanford quitanciam ij. solidorum quos debebant ei reddere pro i acra terræ et una acra et dimidia supra mare apud Blakescher. Ex dono Galfridi Thalebot totam terram suam de Nieulande cum pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis aisiamentis ad eandem terram pertinentibus. Ex concessione et confirmatione Willielmi de Staner donum quod frater suus Gervasius eis dedit; videlicet totam terram quam pater suus tenuit de feudo Radulfi fil. Willielmi inter ecclesiam sancti Decumani et Kaneford. Ex dono Willielmi de Barri xxx acras terræ de feudo suo in Guor. Ex dono Johannis de la Mare totam terram quæ fuit Osmundi Grossi quam mater sua tenuit in dotem. Ex dono Thom Blancaquiel xl acras terræ arabilis juxta Portumayn et insuper aisiamenta terræ suæ in aquis et viis, et semitis, et communione pasturæ suæ.

"Ex dono Rogeri et Kenewrec filiorum Wian totam terram quam pater eorum tenuit de Morgano filio Karadoci in marisco de Avene. Ex dono eorundem communionem pascuarii totius terræ eorum in bosco et plano et aisiamenta in aquis et viis et ceteris necessariis. Ex dono Wgan Droyn viij acras terræ arabilis de terra quæ vocatur Lampeder in Cumtioch et duas acras prati et communionem pasch' suor' et totam terram suam tam apud Ruthin quam apud Cwmtioch venditione Johannis de Grenehill, et Alienoræ sponsæ suæ terram suam apud Sanctum Augustinum, et cum dono lapidea quæ in ea fundata est.

"Volumus etiam sicut prædictum est et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicta abbatia de Neth et monachi ejusdem loci et omnes possessiones eorum sint in manu et custodia et protectione nostra, et quod nulla eis injuria vel contumelia inferatur; sed si quis eis in aliquo forisfecerit plenaria eis sine dilatione justitia fiat. Et prohibemus ne ipsi de aliquo dominico suo ponantur in placitum unde habeant cartam nostram nisi coram nobis vel coram justiciariis nostris capitalibus. Volumus etiam et præcipimus quod equi et homines et omnes res eorum quas homines sui poterunt affidare suas esse proprias sint quietæ theloneo et passagio et pontagio et omni consuetudine per totam terram nostram, et prohibemus super forisfactum x. l. ne quis eos inde injustè disturbet. Hec omnia eis concessimus et confirmavimus sicut cartæ et literæ patentes regis H. patris nostri et cartæ aliorum omnium tam donatorum quam confirmatorum vel venditorum quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Quare volumus etc. Dat. per manum H. de Well. arch. de Well. apud Burbeche vi die Januarii anno regni nostri ix.

"Inspeximus quoddam scriptum indentatum factum in hæc verba, notum sit omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod Ffrater Adam de Kaermerdyn permissione divinâ Abbas de Neth, assensu conventûs sui, concessit, dedit, et hoc presenti scripto cirographato confirmavit Domino Gilberto de Clare, Comiti Gloucest' et Hereford', omnes terras et tenementa sua de la Brittone, et partem terra' suar' de Assarto, per bundas et metas positas ibidem in presentia Comitum et Abbatis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis. Et similiter omnes terras inter Neth et Tawy per bundas subscriptas, videlicet per bundas de Neth usque Dyveleys usque Haved Wennok sicut alta via se extendit usque Rugho, et de Rugho usque Pantasser, et de Pantasser usque Thloynmawr, et de Thloynmawr usque Cludach et sic supra montem de Tawy usque Legh, et de Legh ex transverso montis usque Lantanedewen sicut se extendit in Pewaterdyn, et de Pewaterdyn usque Neth. Et insuper omnes terras suas et tenementa de Kneigh cum omnibus suis pertinentiis per metas et bundas

subscriptas videlicet subter montem de Coitfranc usque ad oppositum Capellæ Sanctæ Margaretæ in longitudine subtus capellam sicut Mora se dividit et terra uda et sicca, et de opposito Capellæ predictæ ex transverso More usque Pulkanan linealiter, et de Pulkanan descendendo usque mare, Salvis eidem Abbati et successoribus suis piscariis et gurgitibus et aisiamentis ad predictas piscarias et gurgites pertinentibus inter Abbatiam suam, et mare et etiam parte suâ in gurgite de Kithlibavit quæ quidem tenementa prædictus Abbas prius tenuit in elemosinâ de prædicto Comite habend' et tenend' prædicto Comiti heredibus et assignatis de capitalibus Dominis feodi illius in puro eschambio in perpetuum. Et pro hac concessione donatione et eschambio idem Comes concessit dedit et hoc presenti scripto cirographato confirmavit eidem Abbati et Conventui in puro eschambio centum libratas annui et sicci redditûs de certis tenentibus certa tenementa tenentibus in locis subscriptis percipiend'. Videlicet de redditu Burgi de Neth cxiijs. iiij*l*. ob. de redditu Burgi de Coubrugg £xiiij xijs. vij*l*. ob. de redditu manerii de Lambleshian £xxij vs. vij*l*. qr. de redditu manerii de Laniltavit £xxv xvjs. ob. qr. de redditu Burgi de Kaerdif £xx iijs. de redditu Burgi de Kaerlion £x. vijs. iiij*l*. Salvis tamen prædicto Comiti et heredibus suis homagiis wardis releviis eschaetis et aliis servitiis et proficuis hominum, reddituum prædictorum, prædicto Abbati et successoribus suis reddituum domini et liceat prædicto Abbati et successoribus suis distringere in ten' unde redditus ille est perveniens in quorumcunque manibus temporibus futuris devenient usque ad plenam solutionem predicti redditus si quid inde à retro fuerit, habend' et tenend' eidem Abbati et successoribus suis et Conventui loci ejusdem de prædicto Comite in puro eschambio et in elemosynâ sicut prius tenuit tenementa quæ dedit prædicto Comiti in eschambio quousque Comes, vel heredes sui providerint prædicto Abbati et successoribus suis, in re equivalenti, ut in terrâ, redditu, vel utroque, facta autem provisione predictâ predictus redditus cum omnibus suis pertinentiis integre et sine contradictione dictorum Abbatis et Conventus prædicto Comiti et heredibus suis quiete revertat. In cujus rei testimonium parti presentis scripti chirographati penes prædictos Abbatem et Conventum remanenti, prædictus Comes sigillum suum apposuit, et parti ejusdem scripti penes prædictum Comitem remanenti prædicti Abbas et Conventus sigillum capituli sui apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Dominis, Johanne de Boys, Johanne de Bello Campo fratre Comitum Warwik, Gilberto de Thornton, Johanne de Crepping tunc Vic' de Glamorgan, Roberto le Veel, Johanne de Umfravill, Johanne le Norreys, Ricardo le Flemeng, Johanne le Walleys, Willmo. de Sancto Johanne, William de Wynecestr' Phillip de Nerberd, Radulpho Bluet, Roberto



de Gamages, Ricardo de la More, Militibus, Ada de Blechinglee, Simone de Hegham, clericis, Roberto Bardolf, Rogero de la Garston, et multis aliis. Dat' apud Usk tertio decimo die Aprilis Anno Gratiae millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo nono."

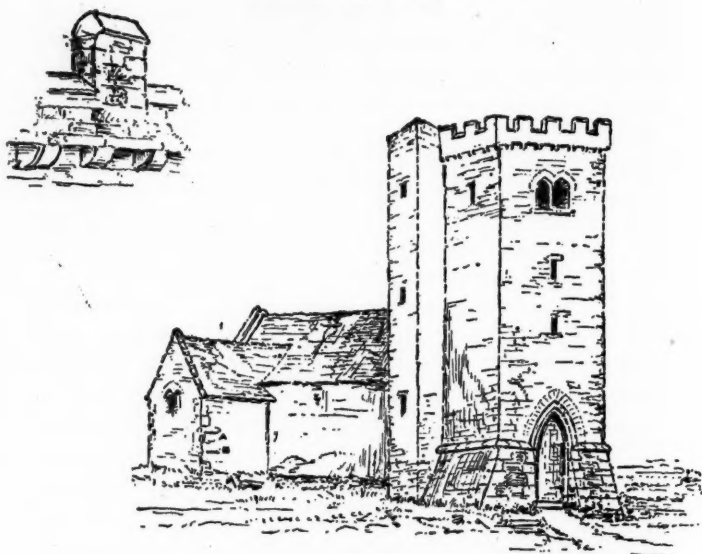
"Nos autem donationes concessionem confirmationes et Eschambium predict' necnon donationem concessionem et confirmationem quas Will's le Zouche D'ns de Glamorgan et Morganwg et Alianora consors sua fecerunt per cartam suam Deo et ecclesiae de Marie de Neth et monachis ibidem deo servientibus de uno burgagio in marisco de Neeth quod vocatur Smale Walles cum advocacione ecclesiae beati Iltuti ejusdem villae una cum capella et omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis habend' et tenend' praedictis monachis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum concessione' eadem quam prefati Williemus et Alianora fecerunt per scriptum suum prefatis monachis quod ipsi etiam ecclesiam beati Iltuti cum capellâ et aliis pertinentiis suis appropriare possint et ipsam appropriatam in proprios usus tenere in perpetuum. Donationem insuper concessionem et confirmationem quas Joh'es de Moubray D'ns de Gouheria fecit per cartam suam prefatis monachis de licentia adquirendi et in manu mortuâ recipiendi omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis que Resus ap Vaughan ap Rees ap Howel de ipso tenuit in Talbont in Gouher' simul cum advocacione Ecclesiae ejusdem villae habend' et tenend' predictis monachis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum ita quod iidem monachi ecclesiam predictam appropriare possint et eam sicut appropriatam tenere in forma prescripta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo nunc Abbati et monachis loci predicti et eorum successoribus in perpetuum concedimus et confirmamus sicut carta et scripta predicta rationabiliter testantur et prout ipsi et eorum successores terras tenementa redditus ecclesias capellas et advocaciones predictas cum pertinentiis hactenus rationabiliter tenuerunt et libertatibus predictis usi rationabiliter et gavisi. Hiis testibus venerabilibus prioribus Joh'e Cantuar' archiep'o totius Angliae Primate Cancellario nostro Hen' Ep'o Lincoln' Thesaurario n'ro Stephano Ep'o Lond' Joh'e Com' Camb' fratre nostro carissimo Will's de Zouche Rob'to de Ufford et aliis.

"Dat' p' manum n'ram apud Oakham" (8th April).



## UNRESTORED CHURCHES.

(Continued from p. 29.)

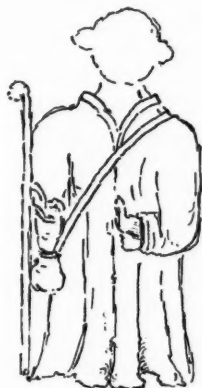


LLANGYNNING CHURCH is said by Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, to be dedicated to St. Cynin, but bethinking himself there might not be a saint so named in the Welsh hagiologies, he next assumes the place may have derived its name from the Cynin brook, on which it is supposed to be situated. As it is nearly two miles from the brook in question, and separated from it by high ground, neither of the two essays at the derivation of the name can be considered a good one. Welsh derivations are delicate ground to venture upon at the best of times, and for any one not thoroughly informed, silence upon this point is preferable

to the indulgence of a guess which may call forth the merited rebuke of the learned.

Of the church itself there is not much to be said beyond the fact that it is either a double nave, or a nave and equal-sized aisle, divided by an arcade, and a small chapel giving off on the northern side. The church has been "done up" lately, for such work cannot be called restoration in any sense. The interior plastering of walls and ceiling is very defective, and falling in large patches, to the no slight danger of those below.

Standing in the niche of the holy water stoup I found the small sculptured effigy of a pilgrim habited in his



sclavine, which is worn somewhat open at the neck. He has also scrip and bourdon. The figure is much mutilated; the face especially so. No features are distinguishable; but there are sufficient indications left to show that the hair was worn in the clubbed fashion of the time of Henry VII, and I think a beard. The hat also is worn; but the feet and hands are gone. As such figures are rarities, in my experience at least, I have given a sketch of so much of him as remains, and cannot do better than refer inquirers for further particulars concerning pilgrims to Mr. Bloxam's able paper

in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1883. Nothing is known of the effigy beyond the finding of it in a heap of stones either in or near the church.

One of the jamb-stones of the south door bears traces of what I believe to have been an original inscription ; but the stone was reduced in size, and chamfered on the angle by the mason who built the fourteenth century doorway of which it forms a part, and only two or three letters can be made out.

Several stones, which for want of a better name I am in the habit of calling "sharpening stones", are built into the external angles of the northern chapel. As they are from the softer beds of the old red sandstone, they have evidently served this purpose admirably, and for a long series of years. They bear traces not only of the broad, sweeping surfaces which a bladed weapon would produce, but also of the action of pointed tools or arrows. Such stones may frequently be observed in the churches of country districts, and I am disposed to think they are evidence of a period when every man carried a weapon, and utilised the time before and between Mass to put a keener edge upon it by means of these stones.

The tower of this church is a good example of those so characteristic of the district, well proportioned, and rising from a stringcourse which separates the splayed base from the slightly tapering shaft of the tower itself, and is surmounted by a battlemented parapet supported on a projecting corbel-table. The stringcourse above noted is carried over the arch of the west door as a hood-mold, with a relieving arch outside that. The inside of the tower is sadly neglected. Such fragments of the floors as remain are rotten and unsafe, and at the belfry-stage the floor has fallen. There is but one bell, on which an inscription records the fact that it was "recast for the parish of Llanginning by W. Willshire, 1810", since which time nothing appears to have been done for it. As there is only a damaged wheel, and no bell-ropes, the bell is rung by means of

a long hooked stick hitched round the clapper, and pulled against the side of the bell. This very ingenious process is not unattended with danger, as the slippery edge of a dark turret-stair, and a yawning abyss below, sufficiently testify.

#### CRONWARE CHURCH.

Of this church there is nothing to be said beyond describing it as entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, and that has been pointed and otherwise furbished up. All the work is good enough of its kind, but utterly devoid of interest to the antiquary; and as my notes and memoranda are principally addressed to the latter, who, like myself, may ramble through new country, map in hand, in search of old churches, I mention this place only as a caution to him against a useless journey.

The church is said to be dedicated to St. Elidyr, and has the somewhat unusual features, for a rural church, of north and south transeptal chapels. It stands in the midst of a large field, away from any public road, and one wonders by what process the land around such an edifice became private property.

#### ABERNANT CHURCH.

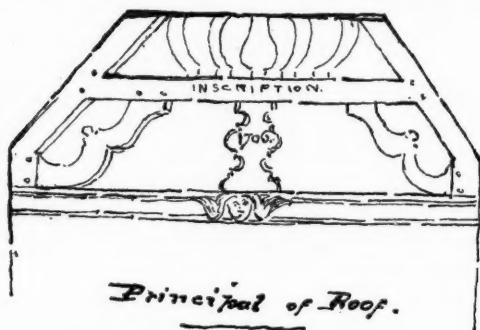
This quaint little country church can hardly be classed amongst the unrestored ones, inasmuch as "Ludovicus Davidem", good, pious soul, almost rebuilt it in 1706, and in the process infused so much of the character of his own time into the work he did, that one is induced to pardon the anachronism of architectural detail of the time of Queen Anne associated with such fourteenth century Gothic features as remained, in consideration of his evident honesty of purpose, and the thoroughness with which it has been done.

The church is a very modest little structure, consisting of a nave and chancel only; the former having a

western porch added recently ; and what is unusual in Welsh rural churches, it has buttresses to strengthen the walls on either side. The windows of the nave are recent ; but that lighting the chancel on the north is a single-light, fourteenth century window with cusped



head ; and the priest's door, on the opposite side, is of the same date, as is also the chancel-arch. On the north side of the latter is the newel-stair which led up



to the roodloft, and on the other side of the arch is a small squint. The arched openings in the bell-gablet

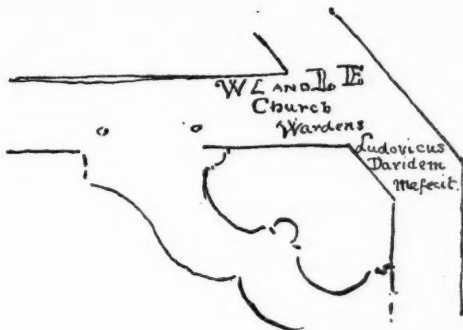
are formed by overlapping slabs of stone ; and there is but one bell, which I could not get at to read the inscription. The whole surface of the church, inside and out, has been regularly whitewashed for many years.

The roof of the nave bears the date 1706, and an inscription painted on the wind-beam, which tells the story of its rebuilding in the following words :

"Take heed now for y<sup>e</sup> Lord hath chosen thee to build an hous for y<sup>e</sup> Sanctuary: be strong and do it.

"Y<sup>e</sup> workmen wrought and y<sup>e</sup> work was perf'd by them and they set up y<sup>e</sup> hous of God in his state and strengthened it."

"W. L. and L. E. Church Wardens. Ludovicus Davidem me fecit."



When looking at the substantiality and character of the work, one cannot but exclaim, Well done, Ludovicus Davidem ! who in a corrupt and backsliding age, when greed of gain was but too common an attendant upon Church preferments, should have spent your means thus worthily in re-edifying the house of God during your stewardship. The pride with which you have chronicled the fact may well be pardoned in consideration of the benefit conferred.

The screen separating the chancel from the nave bears the date 1727, with the initials E. D. and L. E. on either side of it. The church is said to be dedicated to St. Lucia, and I am disposed to think this must be a rededication imposed upon and superseding the older

one to some Welsh saint, which one would naturally expect to find where the name of the parish begins with "Aber".

I believe Roman coins as well as a Roman urn have been found in this parish, near Pant-y-Wendy ; and it is probable the road from Maridunum westward to Menapia passed through it.

G. E. R.

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#### LIST OF WELSH ROYALISTS WHO COM- POUNDED FOR THEIR ESTATES IN THE TIME OF CROMWELL.

THE following list is taken from a rare book entitled *A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have Compounded for their Estates*. It was first printed in London, for Thomas Dring, in 1655, and afterwards republished in Chester by R. Adams in the year 1733. It has some historical importance, for those who have written the history of this time are not agreed on the amount demanded from the unfortunate Royalists when Cromwell had crushed down all opposition, and virtually ascended the throne. It is commonly said that they were obliged to pay one-tenth of their estimated income ; but this is certainly much below the real amount. Messrs. Cordery and Phillpotts, in their work entitled *King and Commonwealth*, state that "in order to provide funds for the war, Cavaliers who had hitherto escaped were hunted out, and forced to compound. In 1651 seventy Cavaliers had all their lands and goods confiscated ; in 1652, the year after the battle of Worcester, twenty-nine suffered in the same manner, while six hundred and eighty-two had to pay to the republic one-third part of the value of their lands and goods." It is added that "too often estates were confiscated, and fines imposed with gross injus-



tice, and the Commonwealth men grew rich on spoils unfairly wrung from their prostrate enemies." (*K. and C.*, p. 308.) Cromwell had divided the land into eleven districts, and over each district he placed a Major-General, who had absolute, despotic power. Committees were appointed in each county for the purpose of making assessments or confiscations; and sometimes, if we may judge from this catalogue, the amount demanded was in proportion to the supposed "malignancy" of their victims, or from other motives. Lord Faconberge (as the name is spelt) paid £5,012 18s.; but Charles Fairfax, of Waltingham, Norf., only £15. In Wales, Sir George Vaughan was fined to the extent of £2,609, for he had been active in the King's cause; but Henry Somerset paid only £35. It is difficult to believe that there was a corresponding difference in the value of their estates.

There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the return; but it does not represent the whole of the levies made upon the Cavaliers. It represents only the amounts acknowledged by the county committees, and paid into the national treasury. But the unfortunate Royalists were plundered to a much larger extent. The members of the committees enriched themselves at the expense of their victims. According to the *Catalogue* these were about 3,400 in number, and the sums paid into the treasury as fines amounted to £1,305,299 4s. 7d. This large amount, however, is only the extent of the levies up to the year 1655; but Cromwell and the system which he introduced lived three years more, and Charles II was not restored until 1660. Nor does the *Catalogue* state the full extent of the levies even up to 1655. In an Appendix to the reprint in 1733 it is stated that "Henry Bunbury, of Bunbury in Cheshire, had his whole estate sequestered for five years, and he all that time kept in gaol at Namptwich. They allowed him but the fifth part of the profit of his estate, though he had then ten children. He was damaged by sequestration and plundering more than

£10,000 ; besides he had a very good hall-house at Hool (near Preston) burnt to the ground." Of Sir Amos Meredith, of Powderham Castle, Devon, who raised a troop of horse for the King, it is said that "he was many years sequestered, suffered long imprisonment, and was at last driven out of England, after they had stript him of all his estate, within doors and without, to the value of £20,000."

It is worthy of notice that Wales suffered in these exactions much less than England. The levies in Wales were upon ninety-two persons, to the extent of £30,509 : 6 : 1, and some of the victims were apparently Englishmen. As the population of England, in the middle of the seventeenth century, was estimated at five millions and a half, it is impossible to suppose that it was more than ten times the population of Wales ; but the assessment is nearly fifty times as great. It may be said that as Anglesey and the western part of Wales were not at all, or only slightly, affected by the levies, they do not measure the amount of support given to the King's cause in Wales ; but after making due allowance for this fact, it seems certain that though the King had some enthusiastic followers in Wales, yet the majority of the gentry did not approve the arbitrary acts of Charles and Archbishop Laud, and were either opposed to them or neutral in the strife.

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LIST OF WELSH GENTLEMEN WHO COMPOUNDED FOR THEIR  
ESTATES IN THE TIME OF CROMWELL.

	£	s.	d.
Awbry, Sir John, of Llantryched, <sup>1</sup> Glamor., Knt., settled £25 per annum . . . . .	410	13	4
Broughton, William, Bersham, Denbigh . . . . .	90	0	0
Broughton, Robert, of Streetly, Denbigh <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	76	0	0

<sup>1</sup> In Phillips' *Civil War in Wales* (2nd ed., p. 303), mention is made of Sir John Aubrey of Llantrithyd, in Glamorganshire. He married Maria, daughter of Sir Richard South of London.

<sup>2</sup> The Broughtons were of Broughton in Wrexham.

	£	s.	d.
Button <sup>1</sup> Miles, Sir Nicholas, of Glamor. . . . .	3	6	8
Chambers, Charles, of Henlon, Denb., Gent. . . . .	170	0	0
Crowther, Bryant, Knighton, Radnor <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	321	0	0
Curn, Edward, of Ewenty, <sup>3</sup> Glamor., Esq. . . . .	856	0	0
Dolben, John, of Segroit, Denb., Gent. . . . .	107	0	0
Davies, Robert, of Guisanny, <sup>4</sup> Flints., Esq. . . . .	645	11	4
Daines, Thomas, of the same, Gent. . . . .	51	0	0
Dutton, Richard, of Kenywnern, <sup>5</sup> Denb., Esq. . . . .	185	0	0
Eaton, Gerard, and Kenrick his son, of Eaton, com. Denbigh, Gent. . . . .	457	0	0
Edwards, Evan, of Mould, Flintshire, Esq. . . . .	157	0	0
Ellis, Robert, of Ruabon, Denbighshire, Esq. . . . .	150	0	0
Evans, Robert, of Kricketh, Salop, Gent. . . . .	120	0	0
Evans, Edward, of Triddleborough, Mon. . . . .	48	0	0
Eyton, John, Junior, of Leeswood, Flints., Gent. . . . .	42	0	0
Eyton, John, Senior, of Dring, Flints. . . . .	172	15	0
Griffith, Matth., <sup>6</sup> of London, Dr. Divin. . . . .	87	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Miles Button was the eldest son of Admiral Sir Thomas Button of St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, and obtained the estate of Cottrell on his marriage with Barbara Meyrick. (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. iii, p. 228.)

<sup>2</sup> The name of Brian Crowther occurs as Sheriff for Radnorshire in 1639 and in 1645. The family of Crowder appears to have been settled at Knighton for many prior generations. Lewys Dwnn brings the pedigree down to Brian, the father, who died in 1634. At this, or a subsequent, period the family was owner of Street Court, Herefordshire. (See *Her. Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 259.)

<sup>3</sup> This name ought to be Carne. In the passage quoted p. 124, n., Mr. Carne of Eweny is mentioned with Sir John Aubrey. At first they were not in favour of the King's cause; but afterwards, like Lord Falkland, they must have adopted it. (See *Geneal. of Morgan and Glamorgan*, p. 377.)

<sup>4</sup> An important Welsh family in past years. In the *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xii, p. 202, there is a letter from the first Earl of Bridgewater "To the right Worp'll my very loving Cosen Robert Davies, Esq., at Gwysanny." He may have been a relation of the Earl, for his mother was a niece of the Countess of Ellesmere, wife of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of James I. The family is now represented by Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, of Owston, near Doncaster, and Gwysaney, Flintshire.

<sup>5</sup> Cefn-y-Wern in Chirk parish.

<sup>6</sup> This Matthew Griffith was the author of a religious treatise called *Bethel, or a Forme for Families*, published in 1633. It treats of family ties and family duties. I have a copy of the book, which is very sound and practical. This copy once belonged to Charles I, who appears to have read the book.

	£	s.	d.
Griffith, Peter, of Carnvy, <sup>1</sup> Flintsh., Esq.	113	13	6
Griffith, Edward, of Henllan, Denb., Gent.	170	0	0
Griffith, William, of Penleece, Carnar.	1	0	0
Hanmer, Wil., of Fenshall, <sup>2</sup> Flints., Esq.	1370	0	0
Hughes, Charles, of Mathern, Monm.	31	10	0
Herbert, Francis, of Dolgiog, <sup>3</sup> Montgo.	318	0	0
Hughes, Tho., in Lanvetherin, in Mon.	105	0	0
Hughes, Humphrey, of Werkleys, Merioneth, Esq.	333	10	9
Herbert, <sup>4</sup> John, of Crickhoel, Brecon	397	0	0
Jefferyes, <sup>5</sup> John, of Aberomrick, Brecon, Esq.	380	10	0
Jones, John, of Halkin, Flints., Gent.	156	11	4
Jones, <sup>6</sup> Richard, of Trewerne, Radnor, Esq.	144	0	0
Jones, Sir Philip, of Tree-Owen, Monmouthshire, and William his son	1050	0	0
Jones, James, of Llanvihangle-Llanternam-Manor, Gent.	20	0	0
Jones, John, of Namcrosse, <sup>7</sup> Cardigan, Esq.	389	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Caerwys.

<sup>2</sup> In *The Cambrian Magazine*, vol. ii, p. 171, it is said that this William Hanmer was "of Fens, a mansion not far distant from Hanmer and Bettisfield, and descended from a junior branch of the same stock (Sir John Hanmer). All the Hanmers, excepting those of Pentre Pant, are descended from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and maternally from Gwenynwyn, Prince of Powys." William Hanmer was one of those who were deemed fit and qualified to be Knights of the Royal Oak, and his estate was estimated to be worth £1,500 a year.

<sup>3</sup> This gentleman was descended from a younger branch of the family of the Earls of Powis. In the *Montgomery Collections*, vol. vi, pp. 198-202, much interesting information is given concerning him. The present Earl of Powis is a descendant of this Francis Herbert, whose son Richard married Florence, daughter of Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury. The title then has come to the younger branch. The name of the place is sometimes written Dolgeog. The descent of the present Earl is, as the heralds say, on the distaff side. In 1800 the title became extinct; but it was revived in favour of the brother-in-law of the deceased Earl, Lord Clive.

<sup>4</sup> Sheriff for Brecknockshire in 1634. See Jones' *History of Brecknock*, vol. ii, p. 457.

<sup>5</sup> This gentleman appears as one of the Knights of the Royal Oak. His income was estimated, in 1660, at £600 a year, according to a MS. of Peter le Neve. (*Camb. Mag.*, ii, p. 165.) See the pedigree of John Jeffreys of Abercynrig (Jones' *History of Brecknock*, vol. ii, p. 118).

<sup>6</sup> In the township of that name, part of the parish of Llanvihangel Nantmellan; M.P. for the county of Radnor, 3 Charles I, 1628; for Radnor Town, 15 Charles, 1640. A descendant, Colonel James Jones, is said to have lost an arm at the battle of Blenheim.

<sup>7</sup> In the list of persons fit and qualified to be Knights of the

	£	s.	d.
Kenns <sup>1</sup> (?), Sir Ch., of Kevenmably, Glamorgan, Knt.	3500	0	0
Lloyd, Howell, of Nantinnell, <sup>2</sup> Radnor . . . .	80	0	0
Lloid, Edward, of Trevnant, Montgomery, Esq. . . .	520	0	0
Lloyd, Sir Edward, of Berthlloy, <sup>3</sup> Mount. . . .	470	0	0
Lloyd, John, of Llangendier, <sup>4</sup> Carmarthen . . . .			
Lloyd, John, of Crinvn, <sup>5</sup> Cardig., Esq. . . .	140	0	0
Lloyd, Hump., of Bersham, Denb., Gent. . . .	130	0	0
Lloyd, Edward, of Herieth, <sup>6</sup> Flints., Gent. . . .	64	10	0
Lloyd, Sir Francis, of Caermarthen, <sup>7</sup> Kt. . . .	1033	0	0
Lloyd, <sup>8</sup> Hugh, of Guardvanny, Radnor . . . .	76	10	0

Royal Oak, connected with Cardiganshire, appears the name of John Jones, Esq.; but he is described as being of Nant Eos (the Nightingale's Valley). Is it possible that Nant Eos can be corrupted into Namcrosse? The income of John Jones of Nant Eos was estimated at £800 a year.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Charles Kemeys, M.P. for Glamorganshire, married, first, Blanche, daughter of Sir Lewis Mansel, Bart.; 2, Mary, daughter and coh. of William Lewis of Van and Boarstall, and widow of Sir John Awbrey; 3, Margaret, daughter of Sir George Whitmore, Lord Mayor of London, 1631-32. Sir Charles was High Sheriff of the county in 1642. He held Pembroke Castle for the King. On its fall, in 1648, he was fined £3,500, and exiled for two years. (*Glam. Geneal.*, G. T. C., p. 414.)

<sup>2</sup> A mistake for Nantmel.

<sup>3</sup> The Lloyds of Berthllwyd were an ancient and honourable family. Their seat was about a mile from the town of Llanidloes, of which they claimed to be lords of the manor. The present Lord Mostyn represents the Sir Edward Lloyd of our list; but Berthllwyd does not now belong to this family. For an account of it see *Mont. Coll.*, vii, p. 52; viii, p. 189.

<sup>4</sup> Of Llangeney (St. Cenau). See Jones' *History of Brecknock.*, vol. ii, p. 469.

<sup>5</sup> It is probable that this is the place marked in Speed's map of the county as Yspittye Kinwen, on the left bank of the river Rydal.

<sup>6</sup> *Hodie* Hartsheath.

<sup>7</sup> Sir Francis Lloyd of Caermarthen had been Controller of the King's house. He held a commission on the King's side during the civil war. (Phillips, *Civil War in Wales*, pp. 209, 347.)

<sup>8</sup> The name of Hugh Lloyd of Caerfagu occurs as Sheriff for Radnorshire in 1643 and 1644. See the pedigree of the family, "Carthfagu, Nanmel", *Her. Vis. of Wales*, vol. i, p. 259. In obedience to the King's commands he, as Sheriff, and Captain Charles Price, Member for the county, executed the Commission of Array: the trainbands were mustered and secured for the King; for which service they incurred the censure of the Parliament, and Price was expelled the House. (*The Civil War in Herefordshire*, Webb, vol. i, p. 186.)

	£	s.	d.
Lloyd, Rees, of Llangerrig, <sup>1</sup> Mountgom. . . . .	11	0	0
Lloyd, Walter, of Llanvair, <sup>2</sup> Cardigan, Esq. . . . .	1003	9	0
Manly, Francis, of Erbistock, Denb., Gent. . . . .	75	0	0
Madox, John, of Wrexham, Denbigh . . . . .	96	0	0
Morgan, Sir Edw., of Pencoeed, <sup>3</sup> Mon. . . . .	1007	0	0
Mansell, Henry, of Llandewy, <sup>4</sup> Glamorgan, Esq. . . . .	193	8	0
Mostyn, Roger, of Mostyn, <sup>5</sup> Flints., Esq. . . . .	852	0	0
Midleton, Henry, of Llanarthny, <sup>6</sup> Carmarthen, Gent. . . . .	120	0	0
Mathew, Humphry, of Castle Menith, <sup>7</sup> Glamorgans, Esq. . . . .	1397	6	8
Morgan, Lewis, of Langeny, <sup>8</sup> Breckknocks. . . . .	9	0	0
Owens, Morgan, late Bishop of Llandaff, per Morgan Owen, his heir, with 50 <i>l.</i> per annum settled . . . . .	8	15	0
Proger, Charles, of Wernd, <sup>9</sup> Monm., Esq. . . . .	330	0	0
Philips, Edward, of Worthenbury, Flints. . . . .	24	0	0
Parry, Robert, of Lleweny, Denb., Gent. . . . .	28	0	0
Pretty, William, of Guerny-clep, <sup>10</sup> Monm. . . . .	126	15	0
Pickering, Francis, of Holt, Denb., Gent. . . . .	222	0	0
Pennant, David, of Bigton, <sup>11</sup> Flints., Gent. . . . .	42	14	0
Pennant, Robert, of Whitford, Flints. . . . .	298	0	0
Pulford, Thomas, of Wrexham, Denbighshire, Gent. . . . .	69	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Mention is made of a Rhys Lloyd (of Clochfaen in) Llangurig, an ancestor of this gentleman, in *Mont. Coll.*, iii, p. 236.

<sup>2</sup> This place, now called Llanvair Orllwyn, is near Llandyssil, in the southern part of the county.

<sup>3</sup> In Speed's map of the county, Pennecoyd. It is in the hundred of Caldecot.

<sup>4</sup> This was the seat of the elder branch of the Mansel or Mansell family, and is now called Llanvair Brefi. Dr. Francis Mansel, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford (elected in 1620), was of this family; and also, I believe, the late Dean of St. Paul's, Henry Longueville Mansel. (See *Cambrian Register*, ii, p. 252.)

<sup>5</sup> For an account of this place and the Mostyn family, see Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, i, p. 12.

<sup>6</sup> Probably Llanarthney on the river Towy.

<sup>7</sup> In Speed's map of the county, Castle Meneche. It is about five miles from Whitchurch.

<sup>8</sup> Now written Llangenny, near Crickhowell.

<sup>9</sup> The place called Warnde in Speed's map of the county. It is near Abergavenny.

<sup>10</sup> In Speed's map this place is written Gewarnea-clepa. It is about two miles west of Tredegar.

<sup>11</sup> This gentleman was an ancestor of the well-known antiquary and zoologist, Thomas Pennant. Their seat is now called Downing; but as the antiquary himself informs us, it was originally called Brychton or Tre Brychton. (*Tours in Wales*, i, p. 20.)

	£	s.	d.
Prober, Henry, Esq., and Sir George his son, of Pant-glass, <sup>1</sup> Monmouth	133	0	0
Price, William, of Rhales, <sup>2</sup> Merioneth	200	0	0
Royden, John, of Escoyd, <sup>3</sup> Denb., Gent.	90	0	0
Roberts, Hugh, of Ecclesiam, <sup>4</sup> Denbighs., Gent.	126	0	0
Smith, Ralph, of Heath, Denbighs., Gent.	90	0	0
Somerset, Henry, of Thelexgrang, Mon.	35	0	0
Salisbury, William, and Charles his son, of Buckhymtid, <sup>5</sup> Denbighs., gent.	781	0	0
Sutton, Ellis, of Gwersilt, Denbighs., Gent.	75	0	0
Stepney, Sir John, of Prendergast, <sup>6</sup> Pembrokeshire, with 97l. per annum settled	270	0	0
Stradling, Thomas, <sup>7</sup> St. Bride's, Glam., Esq.	77	12	6
Thomas, William, <sup>8</sup> of Swanzey, Glamor., Esq., with 45l. per annum settled	393	0	0
Thomas, Walter, of Swanzey, Glamor., Esq.	313	0	0
Thomas, Sir Edward, of Pethouce, <sup>9</sup> Glam.	2195	0	0
Tannat, Rees, Aber Tennat, <sup>10</sup> Sol.	85	0	0
Tooly, John, of Arnoldshil, Pemb.	52	0	0
Thomas, Lewis, of Peterston, Monmouths., Gent.	126	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Probably the village called Penclase in Speed's map of the county. It is about six miles south of Monmouth.

<sup>2</sup> Rhiwlas, near Bala.

<sup>3</sup> Iscoed Park, in the parish of Malpas, but co. of Flint.

<sup>4</sup> Of Hafod y bwch, in the manor of Esclusham.

<sup>5</sup> Bachymbyd (Bachinbid, Speed), near Ruthin. It is not very far from Llewenny, the ancient seat of the Salisbury family. William Salisbury was a colonel in the King's army. (Phillips, p. 128.) Charles was one of those who were deemed fit to be the Knights of the Royal Oak. (*Camb. Mag.*, ii, p. 166.)

<sup>6</sup> This place is written Prendergest in Speed's map of Pembrokeshire. It is near Haverfordwest.

<sup>7</sup> Probably Thomas, the younger brother of Sir Edward Stradling, and a lieutenant-colonel at the battle of Edge Hill.

<sup>8</sup> William Thomas, of Danygraig, married Catherine, daughter of Arthur Mansell of Briton Ferry. Hopkin Thomas, his brother and heir, dying s. p., left Danygraig to his mother's brother, Bussy Mansell, from whom it came eventually to the Earls of Jersey. (*Glam. Geneal.*, p. 191.)

<sup>9</sup> Probably Bettus Chaple, as the name is written in Speed's map. It is not far from Aberavon.

<sup>10</sup> The Tanat family, of Abertanat, was a highly respectable family. The name was taken from the river Tanat, which flows into the Vyrnwy, an affluent of the Severn. Thomas Tanat, of this family, was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1570. (*Mont. Coll.*, ii, p. 193.)



	£	s.	d.
Thomas, John, of Merthir, Glamor., Gent.	140	10	0
Thomas, Robert, of Cowbridge, Glamor.	8	6	8
Thomas, Sir William, of Carnarvan, Kt.	646	13	4
Vaughan, Edward, of Old Castle, Mon.	20	0	0
Vaughan, John, of Henlan, Denbigh	52	8	0
Vaughan, John, of Llanelly, Carmarthen	227	13	4
Vaughan, Sir George, of Penbrey, <sup>1</sup> Carm.	2609	0	0
Williams, William, of Mothry, <sup>2</sup> Carmarthen	102	0	0
Whiteley, Thomas, of Ashton, <sup>3</sup> Flintshire	125	0	0
Wynn, Hugh, of Llanroost, <sup>4</sup> Denbighshire, Gent.	63	13	0
Williams, Roger, of Kenhily, Monm., Gent.	206	8	0
Williams, John, of the Parke, <sup>5</sup> Brecon, Gent.	50	18	0
Williams, John, of Llanifidd, <sup>6</sup> Denbighs., Gent.	60	0	4

<sup>1</sup> The Vaughans of Carmarthenshire were related to the Earls of Carbery. They were strongly in favour of the King. (Phillips, p. 105.)

<sup>2</sup> Probably Mothvey, near Llandovery, is meant.

<sup>3</sup> Aston Hall in Hawarden parish.

<sup>4</sup> For further information about the Wynns of Llanrwst, see Pen-  
nant's *Tours in Wales*, ii, p. 311.

<sup>5</sup> Of Parc ar Irvon, near Builth. (Jones' *Hist. of Brecknock*,  
vol. ii, p. 250.)

<sup>6</sup> In the western part of the county, about six miles west of Den-  
bigh.

JOHN DAVIES.

## LLYFR SILIN

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEULUOEDD  
YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

(Continued from p. 73.)

## GLAN Y LLYN.

EDWARD VAUGHAN, Esq., fab Howel ap John ap John ap Howel Vychan ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Gwraig Edward Vaughan yw Mary verch ac etifeddes John Pursel o Nantcriba ap Edward ap Thomas ap Richard ap Nicholas ap Richard ap Thomas Pursel ap Ieuan ap Llyw., ap Gruffydd ap Ririd ap Howel ap Trahaern ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd ap Beli.

Mam Edward Vaughan yw Elizabeth verch Humphre Jones ap Moris Jones, Baron of the Exchequer in Carnarvon, ap John ap Richard ap Rhys ap Robert ap Iolyn ap Dafydd filwr ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Gwrgeneu.

Mam Howel Fychan oedd Margred verch Roger Kinaston o Hordle ap Edward ap Humphre Kinaston Wyllt ap Sir Roger Kinaston marchog Constable Castell Knwkin.

Mam John Vychan oedd Margred verch Elisau ap Howel ap Rhys ap Dafydd ap Howel o Faesmor.

Mam Howel Fychan oedd Lowri verch Howel Vychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankin o Lwydiarth.

Mam Dafyd Llwydd oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Dafydd Llwyd ap Howel ap Tudr ap Gronw ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Mali verch Tudr ap Ieuan

ap Tudr ap Gruffydd a Mam hono oedd Gwerfyl verch Ieuan ap Gruffydd Llwyd.

Mam Ririd Flaidd oedd Generys verch Rhys Sais ap Ednyfed ap Llowarch Gam. (Nota Llyfr Hugh Owen.)

Ririd Flaidd oedd Uchelwr ac Arglwydd ar y Pum Plwy Penllyn a Yfionydd a Phennant Melangell a'r Bryn a'r Glyn yn Mhowys ac un Dre ar ddeg yn Swydd y Mwythig.

## CAER GAI.

William Vaughan fab John Vaughan fab Rolant Vaughan fab John ap Rolant ap Owen (o Lwydiarth) ap Sion ap Howel Fychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankin ap Llyw. ap Einion ap Kelynyn ap Ririd ap Cynddelw ap Iorwerth ap Gwrgeneu ap Urchdryd ap Aleth Brenin Dyfed.

## LLANGEDWYN. PLAS NEWYDD.

Moris ap Robert ap Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Moris ap Robert oedd Margred verch Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth goch : chwaer oedd hi i Thomas ap Reinallt o Fochnant.

Mam Robert ap Moris oedd Damasyn verch Ieuan Llwyd ab Dafydd Llwyd o Abertanat ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel oedd Gwerfyl verch Owen ap Ieuan ap Dafydd fychan ap Gruffydd Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Ali.

Mam Ieuan ap Howel ap Iolyn oedd Morfyd verch Ieuan Llwyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Ali.

Mam Howel ap Iolyn oedd Myfanwy verch Howel ap Ednyfed gam ap Iorwerth foel o Nantheudwy. Moris ap Robert ap Moris a briododd Mary verch Elise ap Moris ap Sion ap Meredydd o

Yfionydd, ac y bu iddynt Kattrin Wenn yr unig etifeddes, ac a briododd Owen Fychan ap Sion ap Owen Fychan o Lwydiarth, fel o'r blaen.<sup>1</sup>

Mam Mary verch Elise oedd Sioned verch Sir James Owen o Deheubarth.

Plant Robert ap Moris o Fargred verch Reinallt oedd Moris, Richard, Cadwaladr, Goleugwyn gwraig Lewis ap William Kyffin o Ledrod yn Ngynlleth, Gwen gwraig Rys Wynn ap Dafydd ap William, Elen a Kattrin.

Ac o gariad-ferch y bu Kattrin gwraig Thomas ap Llew. ap Sion ap Meredydd o'r Rhiwlas; ac Ales gwraig Richard ap Dafydd o Frynygwalia; a Mab a elwyd Oliver Tad Dafydd ap Oliver o ymyl y Trallwng a merch i Dafydd a elwyd ..... a briododd Edward Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd Collen o Drefnant.

Plant Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel o Damasin verch Ieuan Llwyd o Abertanat oedd Hugh ap Moris, Robert ap Moris; Kattrin gwraig Robert ap Oliver—Mam oedd hi i Thomas ap Robert ap Oliver o'r Neuaddwen yn Llanerfyl; ac Ales Wenn gwraig Robert ap Llew. ap Howel ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin o'r Talwrn yn Llansilin: mam Lewis ap Robert a'i Frodyr oedd hi.

Plant Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel o gariad-ferched oedd Lewis ap Moris, Owen ap Moris a Cadwaladr ap Moris.

Mam Owen ap Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel oedd Lintan Gethin.

#### BRYN Y GWALIE YN LLANGEDWYN.

Richard Moris fab Thomas Moris ap Richard ap Moris ap Cadwaladr ap Richard ap David ap Madoc.

Mam Richard Moris (Ianga) yw Ianne verch Robert Vaughan o'r Llwynhir ap Joseph ap William ap Howel Fychan ap Dafydd Llwyd o Lanllyn.

<sup>1</sup> Sion ap Owen Fychan is in most places written Sion Owen Fychan.—I. M.

Mam Thomas Moris oedd Sinah verch Sion Thomas  
ap Meredydd o Bennant Melangell ap Howel  
ap Meiric ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Ali ap  
Ieva ap Adda ap Meiric ap Kynfrig ap Pasgen  
ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd Arglwydd Cegidfa.

Mam Sinah oedd Margred verch Rhydderch ap Dafydd ap Meredydd fychan.

Mam Richard Moris oedd Ann verch Nicholas Moody.

Mam Moris ap Cadwaladr oedd Katrin verch Owen.

Mam Cadwaladr ap Richard oedd Ales verch Robert  
Moris o Langedwyn ap Ieuan ap Howel.

#### GLASGOED YN NGHYNLLETH.

Watkin Kyffin ap Gruffydd Kyffin ap Sion Kyffin  
ap Richard ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Moris ap Ieuan  
Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin ap Madoc Goch ap Ieva ap  
Kyhelyn ap Rhun ap Einion Efell, etc.

Mam Watkin Kyffin oedd Lowri verch Owen ap Sion  
ap Howel fychan ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap  
Siankin ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Kelynyn.  
Mal ach Llwydiarth.

Mam Owen ap Sion ap Howel fychan oedd Elizabeth  
verch Sion Grae ap Humphre Grae ap Harri  
Iarll Tangerfild.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Elin verch Owen ap Ieuan Teg  
ap Dio ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Kelynyn.

Mam Elin oedd Katrin verch Reinallt ap Sir Gruffydd Fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc  
ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

Mam Katrin oedd Ales verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan  
Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Gruffydd Kyffin oedd Dows Llwyd verch Sion  
Llwyd ap Richard ap Robert ap Meredydd  
Llwyd o Llwyn y Maen.

Mam Dows oedd Elizabeth verch Sir Peter Newton  
ap Arthur Newton o Sian verch Sieffre Kyffin  
hên o ferch Arglwydd Straens ei mam hi.

- Mam Sion Llwyd ap Richard oedd Margred verch Sion Edwards o'r Waen ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda.
- Mam Richard Llwyd oedd Gwenhwyfa verch Siankin Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankin. Cais ach Watle.
- Mam Sion Kyffin ap Richard ap Meredydd oedd Goleubryd verch Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Philip Dorddu.
- Mam Gruffydd ap Meredydd Fychan oedd Mawd verch Gruffydd ap Nicholas ap Philip ap Elidr ddu ap Elidr ap Rys ap Grono ap Einion.
- Mam Goleubryd oedd Elen verch William ap Sion ap Llewelyn ddu.
- Mam Richard ap Meredydd oedd Damasine verch Richard Ireland ap Roger ap Sir John Ireland.
- Mam Damasine oedd Katrin verch Robert Salter.
- Mam Meredydd ap Howel ap Moris oedd Marred verch ac un o ddwy etifeddesau Howel ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth ap Einion Gethin o Gynlleth; a hono oedd Aeres Glasgoed.
- Mam Howel ap Moris oedd Margred ferch ac un o bedair etifeddesau Dafydd ap Giwn Llwyd ap Dafydd ap Madoc o'r Hendwr.
- Mam Howel ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth oedd Lleuku verch Einion goch o Dudlyst ap Dafydd ap Iorwerth ap Kynwric ac i Rys Sais.
- Plant Sion Kyffin ap Richard ap Meredydd oeddynt Richard Kyffin, Gruffydd Kyffin, a Gwenhwyfair gwraig Thomas Lloyd o Fodlith, a merch a fu iddi a briododd Edward Wynn ap Lewis Gwynn o Foelyrch, ac Elinor gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap Simmwnt Lloyd.
- Plant Richard ap Sion Kyffin oedd Sion Kyffin a werthodd y Glasgoed i'w ewyrth Gruffydd Kyffin Tad Watkin Kyffin; a Moris Kyffin; a Thomas Kyffin, Master of Arts; a saith o ferched.
- Plant Meredydd ap Howel ap Moris oedd Richard

ap Meredydd ; Sir Sieffre Person Llandrinio ; Ieuan Llwyd ap Meredydd ; o ferched Ann gwraig Llew. ap Ieuan ap Howel o Foelyrch, ac wedi hynny gwraig Dafydd Gethin ap Gruffydd goch o Gyfeiliog ; ac Elizabeth gwraig Humffre Kinaston Wyllt.

Plant Richard ap Meredydd o Elizabeth verch Thomas Muton Arglwydd Mowddwy yn nghyfiawnder ei wraig oedd Richard Kyffin o Groes Oswallt.

Gwraig gyntaf Thomas Muton, mam William Mytton a mam gwraig Richard ap Meredydd oedd Elinor verch ac un o bedair etifeddesau Sir John Burgh.

Plant Richard ap Meredydd o'r ail gwraig, hon oedd Goleubryd verch Gruffydd ap Meredydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Philip Dorddu, oedd Sion Kyffin, David, Sieffre, Gruffydd Kyffin o Groesoswallt, Edward Kyffin, Ffowlke Kyffin ; ac o ferched .....

Plant Ieuan Llwyd ap Meredydd o Sioned verch Richard Stane oedd Robert, Thomas, Mr. Richard Lloyd Offeiriad, Dafydd a Sion.

Plant Elizabeth verch Meredith ap Howel ap Moris o Humphre Kinaston oedd Edward Kinaston o Hordle a Roger Kinaston o Fortyn, ac o ferched Margred Kinaston gwraig Sion ap Ieuan ap Owen ap Ieuan Teg o Feifod.

Plant Llewelyn ap Ieuan ap Howel o Ann verch Meredydd oedd Thomas ap Llew. a Sion ap Llew.

Plant Ann o'r ail wr Dafydd Gethin ap Gruffydd goch oedd Gwen Gethin gwraig Thomas ap Ieuan Lloyd o Gynon.

Plant Mr. Sieffre Kyffin Person Llandrinio o Farged verch Rys ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap y Giwn oedd Sioned graig Sieffre ap Owen Penrhyn o Ddeuddwr.

Plant Dafydd Lloyd ap Howel ap Moris o Wenhwy-



far verch Ieuan ap Howel ap Ieuan fychan o Foelyrch oedd Thomas Lloyd; Gwerfyl gwraig Humphre ap Howel fychan (a merch ..... a fu iddynt, ac wedi hynny priododd Gwervyl William ap Ednyfed o Groes Oswallt, ac iddynt y bu John Williams ac i John Williams y bu Hugh Williams o Ddinbech, John ac Elizabeth Williams o Rhuthyn gwraig Robert Owen); ac Ales verch Dafydd Lloyd gwraig Hugh ap Owen ap Ieuan Blaene.

Plant yr un Dafydd Lloyd o'r ail wraig Mared verch Ieuan ap Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin oedd Lewis ap Dafydd Lloyd o Foelfre a briodes Damasyn verch Ieuan Lloyd fychan o Abertanat; a Margred gwraig Lewis ap Owen ap Madoc ap Meredydd o'r Main.

Plant Thomas Lloyd o Kattrin verch Howel Fychan o Llwydiarth oedd Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas, a Moris Lloyd, a dwy o ferched: un oedd Ales gwraig Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc o Gaer Einion, un arall oedd Elen gwraig Reinallt ap Meredydd ap Moris Keri o Fechain; ac wedi marw Thomas priodes Kattrin uchod Dafydd Lloyd o'r Bettws yn Maelienydd: mam oedd hi i' hên Sion Lloyd o'r Bettws.

BODFACH.

William Kyffin ap Sion Kyffin ap William Kyffin ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Lewis ap Dafydd ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam William Kyffin oedd Sian Edwards verch Edward ap David ap Ieuan o'r Gerneddwen yn Llanwddyn ap Sion ddu ap Ieuan crach.

Mam Sion Kyffin oedd Gwen verch Gawen Fychan ap Howel Fychan. Cais Ach Glanllyn.

Mam Gwen oedd Elizabeth verch Harri ap Robert ap Rhys ap Meredydd. Mal Plas Iolyn.

Mam William Kyffin oedd Margred verch William

- Penrhyn ap Llyw. ap Humphre o Rysnant ap Gruffydd Penrhyn ap Llew. ap Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd Deuddwr : ac i Basgen.
- Mam Gruffydd Lloyd ap Lewis oedd Kattrin verch Edward ap Roger Eutyn o Faelor.
- Mam Lewis ap Dafydd ap William oedd Lowri verch Sion ap Siankyn fychan. Chwaer gwbl i Gruffydd Lloyd ap Sion ap Siankyn o Fodfach ; ac oddiwith hono y caed Bodfach.
- Mam Dafydd ap William ap Meredydd oedd Gwerfyl verch Thomas ap Dafydd fychan ap Edward ac i Brochwel Yscythrog.
- Mam William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn oedd Gwerfyl verch Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Ednyfed gam o'r Henblas yn Ngareghofa.
- Mam Meredydd ap Iolyn oedd Myfanwy verch Howel ap Ednyfed gam ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan ap yr hên Iorwerth ; ac i Tudr Trevor Arglwydd y ddwy Faelor.
- Mam Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin oedd Marred verch Llew. ap Rotpert ap Iorwerth ap Ririd.
- Mam Gawen fychan oedd Margred verch Elise ap Howel ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel o Dinmael : brawd un fam un dad ag Ieuan ap Howel ap Rys o Rûg.
- Mam Margred oedd Elizabeth verch Rys ap Meredydd o'r Ysptyi : chwaer Mr. Robert ap Rys.
- Mam Elizabeth oedd Lowri verch Gruffydd goch ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Madoc.
- Plant Lewis ap Dafydd ap William oedd Gruffydd Lloyd, Lewis, ag eraill : ac o ferched Elizabeth gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap William ; ac iddynt y bu Edward Lloyd o Fers a Lowri gwraig John Kyffin o Artheryr ym Mochnant.
- Howel ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin a Mere- } Oeddynt  
dydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin } Frodyr.
- Dafydd ap William ap Meredydd ap Iolyn }  
Sion ap William ap Meredydd ap } Oeddynt  
Iolyn a Thomas ap William ap Mere- } Frodyr.  
dydd ap Iolyn.

BODFACH.

Gruffydd Llwyd ap Sion ap Siankin ap Howel ap Ieuan ap Llew. ap Einion ap Kelynyn. Fel Llwydiarth. 1, Siankin ; 2, Deio neu Dafydd ; 3, Ieuan ; 4, Howel ; 5, Siankin fychan y rhai hyn oeddynt Feibion Llew. ap Einion ap Kelynyn ap Ririd ap Cynddelw ap Iorwerth ap Gwrgeneu ap Uchdryd ap Aleth Brenin Dyfed. Fel o'r blaen.

O Siankyn y mae Gwyr Llwydiarth yn dyfod allan.

O Deio neu Dafydd y mae Llwydiaid Meifod yn dyfod. Ieuan Teg ap Deio ap Llew. ap Einion ei Fab ef : ac Owen ap Deio ap Llew. ap Einion oedd Fab arall.

Ac o Ieuan ap Llew. y mae Gruffydd Lloyd ap Sion ap Siankyn uchod yn dyfod ; a Dafydd ap William ap Siankyn. Plant i ddau Frawd oedd Gruffydd Lloyd uchod a Dafydd ap William ap Siankyn. Ac i Dafydd ni bu ond Merched.

SWINE, 1654.

Robert Kyffin ap Robert ap Roger ap Robert ap John Kyffin<sup>1</sup> ap Dafydd ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Gwraig Robert Kyffin oedd ..... verch Humphre ap Richard ap Richard o Furgedin.

Mam Robert Kyffin ap Robert oedd Ann<sup>2</sup> verch ac etifeddes Edward ap Hugh ap Dafydd fychan o Rhydhescyn yn nglyn Hafren.

Mam Robert Kyffin ap Roger oedd Ermin verch Roger Kinaston o Fortyn.

Mam Roger Kyffin oedd Margred verch Ieuan Lloyd ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin.

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<sup>1</sup> John Kyffin, bastard, ap Dafydd ap Gutyn.—Glas-coed MS.

<sup>2</sup> Mam Ann Margred verch ac etifeddes Griffith ap Hugh ap Madog. Mam Margred Mared verch Lewis Lloyd o Foelfre.

- Mam Robert Kyffin oedd Elizabeth verch Gruffydd ap Richard of Cryw ap Howel ap Einws yn dyfod o Frochwel Yscythrog.
- Mam Elizabeth oedd Mawd verch Ieuanu ap Gruffydd Deuddwr ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owen ap Meiric at Brochwel.
- Mam Ieuan ap Gruffydd Deuddwr oedd Mali verch John ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.
- Mam John Kyffin oedd Margred verch Dafydd fain ap Howel ap Madoc ap Iorwerth goch.
- Mam Dafydd ap Gutyn oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Dafydd ap Iolyn. Yn dyfod o Seissyllt Argl. Meirionydd.
- Mam Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin oedd Margred verch Rys ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.
- [Thomas Kyffin, 1636, brother of Robert ap Robert.]

## ABERTANAT, 1661.

Rys Tanad ap Thomas ap Rys ap Thomas Tanad ap Ieuan Llwyd fychan ap Ieuan Llwyd ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin ap Madoc Coch ap Ieva ap Kyhelyn ap Rhun ap Einion Efell ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

- Mam Rys Tanad oedd Margred verch Roger Kinaston o Hordlai ap Edward Kinaston ap Humphre ap Sir Roger Kinaston.
- Mam Thomas Tanad oedd Mary verch Thomas Williams ap Reinallt Williams o Wilaston.
- Mam Rys Tanat oedd Catrin verch Matthew Goch o'r Drenowydd.
- Mam Catrin oedd ... verch Llew. fychan ap Morgan ap Dafydd gam.
- Mam Thomas Tanad hên oedd Elizabeth verch Roger Thorns ap Thomas Thorns o Sielfoch.
- Mam Elizabeth oedd Sian verch Sir Roger Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankyn.

- Mam Ieuan Llwyd fychan oedd Fawd Wenn verch  
ac etifeddes Dafydd Llwyd ap *Ieuan* ap Gruf-  
fydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.  
Nai fab brawd oedd Dafydd Lloyd i Syr *Gruf-  
fydd* fychan o Bowys ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan.
- Mam Mawd oedd Ales verch Gruffydd Hanmer ap  
Siankyn ap Sir Dafydd Hanmer.
- Mam Ales oedd Elen verch Pyrs Dytton.
- Mam Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd oedd Catrin verch  
Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel ap  
Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Cariadog ap Thomas  
ap Rodri ap Owen Gwynedd.
- Mam Dafydd Lloyd oedd Gwerfyl verch ac un o eti-  
feddesau Madoc ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn<sup>1</sup>  
ddu ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth  
fychan ap Iorwerth hên.
- Mam Gwerfyl oedd Margred verch Siankin Deccaf  
ap Madoc ddu ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth fychan  
ap Iorwerth ap Ieufaf ap Nynnio ap Cynwrig  
ap Rhiwallon.
- Yr oedd Madoc Tad Gwerfyl yn byw yn Abertanad  
Gwel Llyfr Cedwyn MS. Dalen 121.
- Mam Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan oedd Tibot verch  
Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Cynwrig ap  
Osbwrn Wyddel.
- Mam Ieuan fychan oedd Fargred verch Rotpert ap  
Iorwerth ap Ririd ap Madoc ap Ednowain Ben-  
dew.
- Mam Ieuan Gethin oedd Tanglwyst verch Ieuan foel  
o Bencelli; ac i Aleth Brenin Dyfed.
- Mam Madoc Kyffin oedd Lleuku verch Howel goch  
ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.
- Mam Madoc Goch oedd Efa verch Adda ap Awr ap  
Ieva ap Cyhelyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais ap Edn.  
ap Llowarch gam ap Lludduka ap Tudr Trevor.

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<sup>1</sup> Mam Llew. ddu uchod oedd Gwerfyl verch Llew.  
fychan ap Owen ap Madoc ap Owen fychan ap  
Bleddyn ap Owen Brogyntyn.

## BLODWEL FECHAN.

Moris Tanat ap Robert ap Sion Tanat ap Ieuan Llwyd o Abertanat ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Gruffydd. Fal Ach Abertanat.

Mam Moris oedd Gwenhr. verch ac etifeddes Sion ap William Siankin.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd .... ferch Nicholas ap Rys ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Robert Tanat oedd Elen verch Humphre Kinas-ton Wylt.

Mam Sion Tanat oedd Ales verch Kadwaladr ap Sir Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

Plant Robert Tanat o'i briod oedd Sion, Moris, Richard, Owen, Robert, Humphre, Dows, Sina ac Ales. 6 mab a 3 merch.

Plant yr un Robert o *gariad-ferched* oedd Moris, Thomas, Thomas arall, Robert, Dafydd, Ann Margred, ac Elizabeth. 5 mab a 3 merch.

Plant Moris Tanat oedd Kattrin *mort*; Sian gwraig Sion Matthews a hono a gadd holl lifing ei thad; Ann gwraig Robert Challinor o Loran; Elizabeth gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap Hugh o Uwch Rhaiadr; Ales gwraig William Wynn o Foel-yrch; Sina gwraig Thomas Pugh o Llwyn Tidman, ac wedi marw Thomas, gwraig a fu hi i Edward Hanmer o'r Bryn ap Rondl Hanmer; Margred gwraig Sion ap Dafydd ap Hugh goch o Benrhyn fechan; Liws gwraig Thomas ap Sion Dafydd o Bentreheilin yn Generdinlle; a Dows gwraig Sion Robert ap Reinallt a merch a fu iddi hithe a hono a gadd dir Reinallt ap Robert o'r Finnant yn Mechen, ac wedi marw Sion Robert hi briododd Davydd Evanse o Sychtyn, ac ni bu iddi Blant.

Mam y Plant hyn oedd Margred verch Thomas ap Owen ap Gruffydd ap Moris ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Ieuan o'r Plas ddu yn Yfionydd.

Plant Sion Matthews o Sian Uchod oedd Robert, Thomas, Moris a Richard ; ac o ferched Siwsan gwraig Roger ap Hugh o Llwyn Tydman ; a Sian gwraig Edward Moris o'r Henfache yn Mochnant.

Mam Margred verch Thomas ap Owen oedd Sian verch Moris ap Elisse ap Moris ap Sion ap Meredydd o Elin verch Sir John Pilston.

Sion Heilin, William Heilin, Thomas Heilin Vicar Ness, a Robert Heilin ; o ferched, Ann gwraig Richard Cowper o Groes Oswallt : Ermin gwraig Roger Thomas o Gyntyn ; Sian gwraig Robert Lloyd o Ffynonddydd ; Margred gwraig Sion Hiley o Hiley ; Elizabeth gwraig Geordge Gruffydd o Strowdde ; Siwsan ag Elinor. Y rhain oedd Plant Sion Heilin o Altyn o Wenhwyfar verch Sion Tanat ; chwaer gwbl oedd hi i Robert Tanat o Flodwel fechan.

Plant Robert Matthews o Ursle verch Edward Kinas-ton o Hordle ei wraig briod oedd Robert *mort*, Roger, Edward, John, Moris a Matthew ; Mary, Ursle a Jane gwraig Ffrancis Ffinch ap Roger ap Humphre Ffinch.

Plant John Tanat oedd Robert Tanat ; Ann gwraig gyntaf Moris Wynn o Foelyrch ap Llew. ap Ieuan ap Howel, a Gwenhwyfar gwraig John Heilin o Altyn. John Heilin o Alderton ap Richard ap John ap Gruffydd Heilin ap Richard ap Roger ap Dafydd Heilin ap Roger ap Iorwerth ap Gwyn ap Heilin o'r Frongoch yn Mhowys.

Taken out of their owne Carde by John Cain.

BROXYN YN SIR GAERLLEON.

Thomas Tanat ap Edward Tanat ap Rys ap Thomas Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd fychan ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd o Abertanat. Gwel Ach Abertanat.

Mam Thomas Tanat oedd Mary verch ac etifeddes Thomas Dod o Froxyn.



Mam Edward Tanat oedd Margred verch Edward Kinaston o Hordle.

Mam Rys Tanat oedd Katrin verch Matthew Goch o'r Drenewydd.

Gwraig Thomas Tanat o Froxyn oedd Ann verch Edward Evanse o Kriccieth ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Llewelyn fychan ap Llew. ap Ieuan ap Ithel fychan.

#### TANAT O DREWYLAN.

Edward Tanat ap Robert Tanat ap Edward ap Sieffre Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd fychan ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd o Abertanat.

Mam Sieffre Tanat oedd Elizabeth verch Roger Thorns ap Thomas Thorns o Sielvork.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Sian verch Sir Roger Kinaston ap Gruffydd ap Siankin. Cais Ach Abertanat.

#### DEUDDWR. PENTREHEILIN.

Sir Robert Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Sieffre ap Ieuan ap Thomas ap Llew. ap Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd Deuddwr ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owen ap Meirig ap Cynddelw ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Gruffydd ap Beli.

Mam Sir Robert Lloyd oedd Elizabeth verch Owen ap Meredydd o'r Main yn Meifod: ei mam hithe oedd Margred verch Humphrey Lloyd o'r Llai.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd oedd Katrin verch Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Deio ap Ieuan ap Ririd foel o Flodwel.

Mam Katrin oedd Gwerfyl verch Dafydd ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin.

#### COLLFRYN YN DEUDDWR.

Edward Edwards ap Owen ap Edward ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Dafydd Lluch ap Ririd ap Cadwgan ap Madoc ap Ririd ap Kadwgan ap Madoc ap Iorwerth hilfawr ap Mael Maelienydd.

Mam Owen Edwards oedd Elizabeth verch Sieffre Tanat ap Ieuan Lloyd fychan.

Mam Edward ap Dafydd oedd Damasin verch Edward Trevor Kwnstabl Croesoswallt : yr hon Damasin a fuase yn briod o'r blaen a Hugh ap Moris ap Ieuan ap Howel o Langedwyn, ac iddi hi o Hugh y bu Hugh ap Hugh, yr hwn oedd yn ngroth ei fam pan fu farw ei Dad o'r cornwyd.

Mam Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Ieuan ap Gruffydd fychan o Deuddwr ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Owen ap Meiric ap Kyn. ap Pasgen, etc.

Mam Gruffydd ap Madoc oedd Gwenllian neu Ales verch Sir Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

#### HALCHDYN YN DEUDDWR.

Gruffydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Llew. ap Dafydd Llwh.

Mam Gruffydd Lloyd oedd Ann verch Gruffydd ap Dafydd (Escob) ap Owen ap Deio ap Llew. ap Einion ap Kelynyn.

Mam Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc oedd .... verch Dafydd ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin.

Mam Gruffydd ap Madoc oedd Ales verch (*ordderch*) Sir Gruffydd Fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys.

(To be continued.)

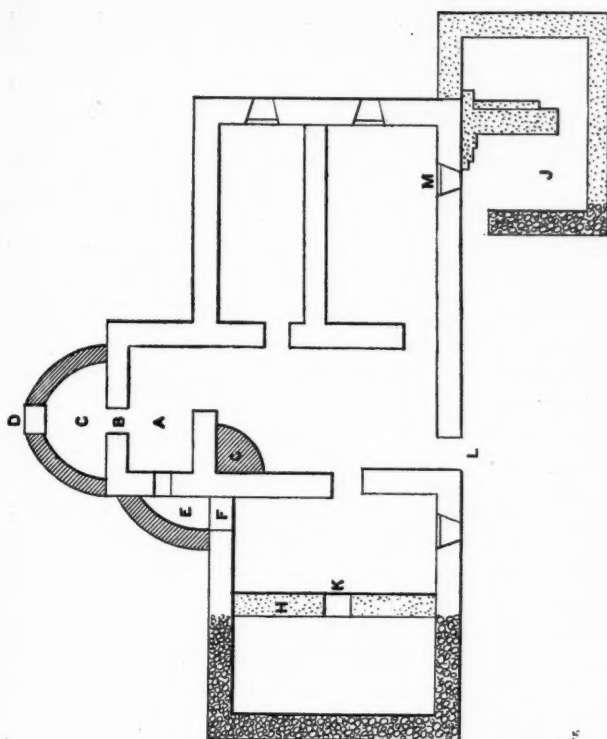
### THE OLD QUAY HOUSE, PENALLY.

THE marsh-land lying between Tenby Bay and St. Florence village has been reclaimed by several operations, and the banks by which this was effected still exist, but in consequence either of silting or upheaval have ceased to be of any value, since if they were removed the tide would not now run into the valley.

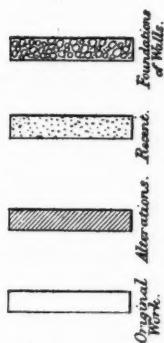
One bank cuts the marsh under Gumfreston ; a second, starting opposite to the ruins of Scotsboro House, extends to a spot near Holloway Bridge ; and a third runs parallel with the Pembroke and Tenby Railway. This last was built by the late Sir John Owen in 1811. When the other two were erected is unknown.

That branch of the marsh which was reclaimed by the bank running from Scotsboro Gate to Holloway Bridge ends somewhat abruptly at a point a little beyond the well-known ossiferous cave called Hoyles Mouth. Near this place is a ruined house known as "Old Quay". It has been used as a cottage within the last twenty years, but from peculiarities of construction appears to be an ancient structure worthy of record in our pages. The building is not only unroofed, but in some places the walls are levelled to their foundations ; and the whole is so overgrown with ivy, briars, black-thorn, and young ash, that it was not very easy to make the annexed ground-plan.

The house never had an upper story, and its chief feature must always have been the large square chimney which towers over the little cottage. In this chimney (A) was the only fireplace ; since wall (H), in which is a chimney (K), is quite a modern addition. On entering the doorway (L), this great fireplace faces you ; and when the house was young, that doorway must have been always open by day, for it was the only means of lighting the only fireplace. By and by the dwellers



GROUND PLAN  
OF THE  
OLD QUAY HOUSE  
PENALLY PEMBROKESHIRE.



found this arrangement inconvenient, so they abolished their oven, which must have stood at (B), cut through the wall at that point, and added a quaint, little inglenook (C) with its window (D). To reach this room it was necessary to pass through the great chimney (A). At the same time they built the chamber (C), they seem to have added an oven at (E), and in order to do so sacrificed a door at (F).

I have assumed that (A) was the only fireplace. Of course it is possible that there was one in the wall (I), of which only the foundations remain; but in that foundation there is no indication of anything of the sort, and the two wings of the house seem to pretty well correspond. (J) is a modern addition of the same date as the wall (H). It blocks one of those original windows (M). These windows are square, somewhat splayed, with a seat in the wall under them.

The entrance to the chamber (C) is through a handsome pointed arch (B). (G) is a buttress which as it is conical could not have been intended for a seat or table (a common arrangement in old houses in this district), but must have been erected as a precautionary measure when the arch (B) was cut in the chimney. Perhaps the most notable feature in the house is the substantiality of the older portions. All angles are of ashlar, the partition-walls as thick and well built as the outer walls, and the whole put together with that excellent old mortar known in this district as "old castle mortar".

I am disposed to think this cottage is of very considerable antiquity, not improbably dating back to the unknown period when vessels discharged their cargo at the "Old Quay" before it was cut off from the sea by the Scotsboro and Holloway Bridge banks.

E. LAWS.

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## LORDSHIP OF ENGLISH AND WELSH HUNTINGTON, HEREFORDSHIRE.

### WARDSHIP.

THE following documents may find a fitting place in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* as one of the last instances of a claim by the lord of a manor to enforce his feudal right of wardship, and the consequent right to the marriage of his ward. The last recorded case (*Moore v. Hussey*, *Hobart's Reports*) of a suit by a lord for ravishment of ward, or, in plainer terms, removal of the ward beyond the lord's control, so as to prevent his realising the profits of wardship, occurred in the reign of James I. In that case the ward had been married, and the lord claimed £800 as the value of the marriage. He had judgment; and although it was afterwards reversed on a technical point, his right was upheld.

An ordinance abolishing the courts of wards and liveries was passed by both Houses on 24th February 1645, but had no practical effect until an Act for its confirmation, and the abolition of wardships and other feudal incidents, was passed in 1656. Its provisions were re-enacted, soon after the Restoration, by Statute 12 Car. II, c. 24.

The parish of Brilley (at an earlier date written "Brunley") formed part of Welsh Huntington.

"Thomas Booth the elder bought certaine lands beinge held in knight service and tooke an estate in his sonnes name beinge Thomas Booth the younger beinge a child under adge and afterwards Thomas Booth the father died Nowe we would desire to know whether Thomas Booth the son can or should be found ward being the purchaser himselfe although he was under age.

#### "Opinion.

"The sonne is noe ward for the land purchased originally in his name."

"Within a short time after the decease of the said Tho: Booth the father Booth the sonn was married with one Wm. Savakers daughter and after his mariadge there was a Jurie impanelled and found him ward We would also desire to know whether cann the Lord of the ward question the said Savaker for any manner of matter nor because his daughter was married unto the said Booth the said pretended ward.

*"Opinion.*

"If he had been in warde and had married before the Lord rendered him his marriage then the simple value of the marriage as the Jurie should finde it in a valor mari-tagii or in a ravish<sup>t</sup> of a warde had been done to the Lord.

"Will. Morgan."

Letter addressed by the alleged ward and his father-in-law to Mr. Holman, the then lord of the manor :

"Worshpll S<sup>r</sup>: my due respects & dutie remembred with my prayers for your worships health and increase of happiness Lettinge your worshipp understande that I was ignorant of the mariadge of my daughter with your Tenante Thomas Booth neither had any speech or conference aboute it nor would nott be soe presumptuous to contracte with your ward, But seeing yt was Gods will that yt came toe passe I would not nor my sonne in lawe enjoye nor procure your wor'pps displeasure hopeinge your wor'pp wilbe our lovinge Landlord & friend and whatsoever your wor'pp will require att our hands we wilbe readie in our power to p'forme Therefore desireing your wor'pp nott to putt us to any charge by reason of any suits haveinge but small estate to conteste in lawe neither would we contend with your wor'pp for any cause or coloure but wilbe readie to doe all the office & service that lies in our power and for your tenante Mrs. Booth we are lovers & friends refferinge our selves to your wor'pp consideracon we humblie take our leave & rest

"Ever att your wor'pps commands in what we maie

"William Savaker &  
Thomas Booth."

"Brilley this first of Maie 1634.

(Addressed) "To the Right wor'ppll Mr. Phillipp Hollman Esq. deliver these."



### INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.

It is always interesting to record the finding of anything that tends to throw light on the life or doings of the earlier inhabitants of Wales. We give the following particulars of the discovery, at Llantwit Major, of several bronze implements. Some time has now elapsed since they were found.

Mr. Richard Price, builder, of Cardiff, being about to proceed with the erection of a new house on a piece of ground belonging to himself in the Hayes Croft, Colhugh Street, Llantwit, found it necessary to purchase a small triangular plot of ground to give him the desired frontage to the main street. On throwing the two plots into one he took down an old boundary-wall, and on digging a slight trench for the foundations of the new wall, the rubbish was thrown out into the lane. Next morning, on the workmen commencing to shovel the earth into the cart, they found the bronze implements in question. No notice, however, seems to have been taken of them at the time, and the earth was carted away, with other rubbish, to fill in an old quarry.

It is too late now to see whether there were any other pieces of prehistoric workmanship present, such as pottery or smaller articles of any sort, the workmen having only retained the metallic pieces. This is a deeply regrettable matter, because much of the value of such a find is gone when the circumstances under which it was found are in any way doubtful. It would have been much more interesting to have known whether they were enclosed in any crock, or in what way they were lying in the earth in relation to one another; whether any bones or pottery, ashes, or any other matter were associated with them; also

their exact depth from the surface, which could not have exceeded 19 inches at the outside. As the alterations have been going on since the find, no trace can now be seen of anything to throw further light upon it.

The implements found are :—

A bronze spear-head (A),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in breadth. About 1 inch of the point is gone, and it is rusted through the socket; in two places rivet-holes are well seen; good patina.

Another spear-head (B),  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.; perfect, except a piece of the socket broken off on one side; patina nearly scrubbed off by some of the workmen, and a piece of the metal scraped to see whether it was gold.

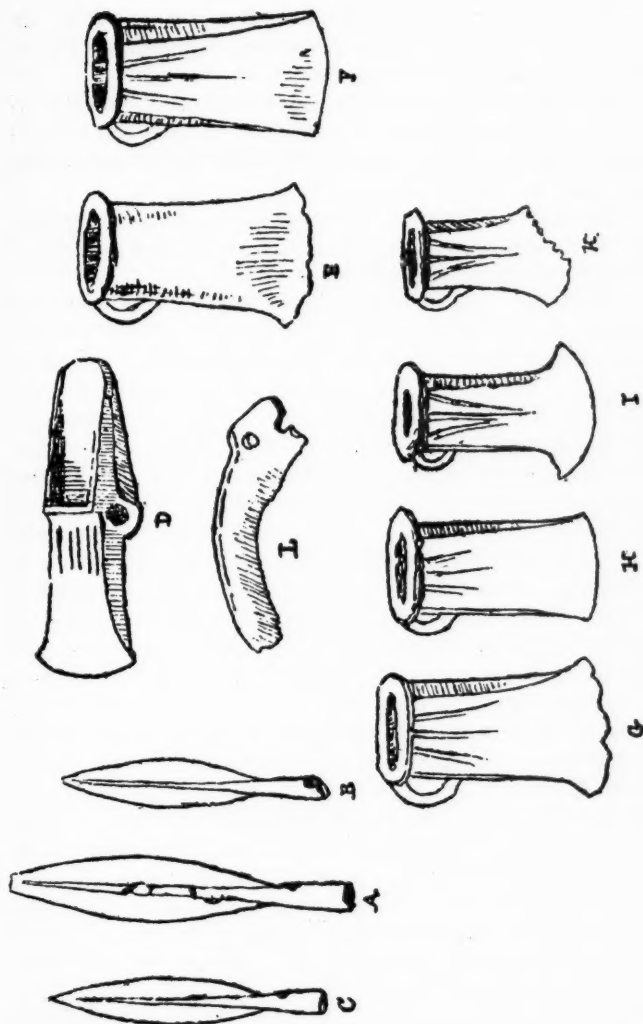
A third spear-head (C), same size as the last, very perfect, but patina injured by the same causes; the drilled rivet-holes being well seen in this specimen.

Next comes a bronze paalstave (D),  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. in the broadest place. This is the finest instrument in the find, and is in beautiful condition. The patina is scarcely injured. This has the handle-sockets deeply winged, the stops deep, and is altogether a formidable weapon. It is ornamented with three raised parallel ridges on each side, and the loop for the thong-fastening is large and strong.

Next comes a series of celts, of which the first (E) is 4 in. long and 2 in. broad at the extremity of the axe-face; plain body, roundish, oval in section, and with thickened rim to socket. It bears evidence of much use, being hacked and blunted in several places.

The next celt (F) is 4 in. long and 2 in. wide, square in section, and nearly equal in width from socket to cutting edge. It is ornamented with three diverging ridges, and the thickened rim of this shows the mould-marks very perfectly.

The next (G) is  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., with a rather broadened hatchet-face, three radiating bars, and thong-loop. This celt is so like, in every particular, one found in the Great Wood of St. Fagan's many years ago, and



now in the Cardiff Museum, that it might be thought they were cast in the same mould.

The next celt (H) is smaller, being only  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. In this the ridges are diverging, and the thickened edge is more strongly marked.

The fifth celt (I) is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. by 2, with a widened axe-edge, ornamental ridges converging. In this the socket-edge is broken, the edge being very much worn and hacked.

The next (K) and smallest celt is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $1\frac{7}{8}$ . Good socket-edge, considerably worn on one side only. The mould-marks are prominent.

There are also broken fragments of three separate celts, one of them evidently being a larger and heavier instrument than any of the perfect ones; one irregular-shaped piece of bronze; and a curved bronze blade (L),<sup>1</sup> about 4 in. in length, with two rivet-holes, evidently meant to fasten in a handle. This bears marks of frequent sharpening; in fact, it is almost worn out by the grindstone. The point is unfortunately missing.

It will be seen that this forms a fairly complete series, and it is to be hoped they will soon be on view to the public in the Museum. On our visit to the place where they were found, we examined the place pretty carefully, and through the kindness of Mr. Price we have been able to examine one of them at our leisure. From the appearance of the mud still sticking to the paalstave, in which are still to be found segments of extracrinus and spines of ecinoderms, when seen under the microscope, we are inclined to think some slight mistake has been made as to the exact spot where they were found, and it would be interesting to spend a day in proving the matter by a systematic dig of, say,

<sup>1</sup> This is the remnant of a bronze sickle. See Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, p. 195, and Keller's *Lake-Dwellings*, by Lee, Pl. XXIX, fig. 33, for like forms so fastened; and for another mode of attachment with projecting pins or knobs, Evans, p. 197, and *Nordiske Oldsager*, Pl. 34, fig. 159, "Segelformeh Bronceknif."

4 yards in diameter. It may be interesting to state that in the same plot of ground human interments have been found in several places. Two of them we saw were within about 2 feet of the surface. The bones had, however, been removed, and nothing remained but a black powder to mark the spot where the body lay.

A gold seal has also been found near the same place, but had been handed to a gentleman in the neighbourhood only the day before our visit, so we cannot say anything about it.

During our conversations with some of the natives we learnt that one of the parties still survives who about forty years ago found, when digging a drain at Lachas Moor, near Llantwit, a gold chain, of which the only description we have been able to get is that it was as heavy as a pound of butter, and nearly as soft, a sure sign of the purity of the gold. We have, however, not been able to ascertain the pattern, or in whose possession it now is; but Mr. C. Wilkins, the owner of the land, put in a claim for it. Perhaps some correspondent may be able to give more particulars.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Storrie, Curator at Cardiff Museum, for the above particulars of this interesting find. (*Western Mail*.)

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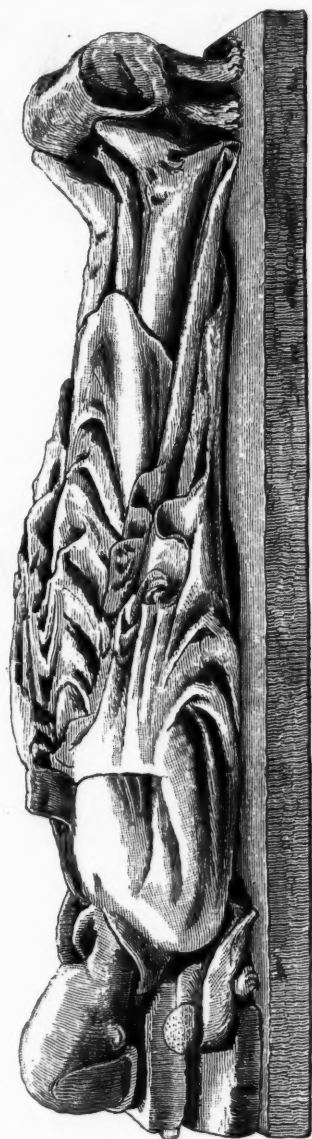
## THE SCULPTURED SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY OF A PRIEST IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

SWANSEA, SOUTH WALES.

THE Welsh sepulchral effigies of ecclesiastics, especially of those beneath episcopal rank, deserve our close attention. Compared with the effigies of a similar class in England, those in Wales are but few in number; and though there may be a general resemblance, the sacerdotal vestments being identical in name and number, we do not find the whole of these vestments, externally visible, always sculptured, as in England.

In the representation before us, that of the sculptured effigy of a priest in St. Mary's Church, Swansea, of which we have but a side-view, and are therefore limited in our description, the only vestments discernible are the stiff, collar-like amice about the neck, the alb, and the chasuble. The extremities of the stole from beneath the chasuble, and over the alb, are not apparent; neither is the parure or apparel in front of the alb, at the skirt. Whether the maniple over the left arm is shown, as we may fairly conjecture it to be, is a point not ascertainable from the view given to us, the maniple being worn on the left side of the body. Nor is the position of the arms and hands clearly indicated, as they would be in a front view of the effigy. Points of minute detail are also wanting to enable us to determine the approximate age of this effigy, for we have been unable to examine it personally, and we are dependent on the representation before us. As a matter of opinion, however, it may be stated that it is a sculpture of the fifteenth century. From the close-shaven appearance of the face it certainly is not earlier than the middle of the fourteenth century, up to which period the moustache over the upper lip, and short, crisp beard covering the chin, were generally worn by ecclesiastics of sacerdotal rank. And if it had been a sculpture of the latter half of the fourteenth century, the arrangement of the hair in flowing locks on each side of the face, according to the then prevailing fashion, would have assured us of that fact.

This effigy at Swansea may fairly be compared with the recumbent effigy of a priest in St. David's Cathedral, ascribed (wrongly, however,) to Giraldus Cambrensis, who died early in the thirteenth century, *circa* A.D. 1220. This effigy, judging from a well-executed engraving which appears in Powell's edition of the *Itinerarium Cambriae*, from an accurate drawing by John Carter, was executed at least two centuries and upwards after the death of Giraldus, being a work of the fifteenth century, and from the arrangement of the hair pro-



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY OF A PRIEST AT ST. MARY'S SWANSEA.

Scale 1 inch = 1 foot.





bably late in that era. Both effigies exhibit the absence of the extremities of the stole from beneath the chasuble, and also the absence of the parure or apparel in front of the skirt of the alb.

MATTHEW HOLBECHÉ BLOXAM.

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### Miscellaneous Notices.

CAER-DREWYN, NEAR CORWEN.—We regret to learn that not only have thousands of loads of stones been carted away from the ramparts of this ancient camp, but that its area has recently been enclosed in a rabbit-warren! We would draw the attention of the owner to the great injury that has been done, and to the hardly less mischief that is likely to ensue, to this noteworthy specimen of an ancient stone encampment.

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THE HORSE-BIER, LLANGOWER, MERIONETHSHIRE.—This curious relic, seen by the Association on one of the excursions from Bala in 1884 (see 5th Series, vol. i, p. 304), has had a narrow escape of being removed to the same place as the Caergai Stone (5th Series, vol. ii, p. 203). It had been asked for on behalf of the Chester Museum, and the churchwardens had given their consent; but its removal has been forbidden by authority; and we hope it will find a safe and dry refuge in the boarded-off portion at the west end of the church.

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THE GOLDEN MILE, NEAR BRIDGEND.—A barrow has lately been opened by Mr. Hilton Price, F.S.A., and found to contain nine small and one large British sepulchral urns. We hope to be able to give a full account of this discovery.

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PENMON, ANGLESEY.—We are sorry to hear that some mischievous person has injured the cross in the field above the church, by firing at it, and breaking off a chip some inches long, besides making several holes in the face of it. Such malicious conduct calls for our strong reprobation, both out of respect for the owner of the property, and in the interests of archæology.

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LLANTWIT MAJOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—In view of the injurious effect of the weather on these most interesting stones, we would suggest that they should be put, for protection and preservation, under cover in the western part of the church, which is not used for divine service.

**HORN-BOOK.**—One of these highly interesting curiosities was discovered some years ago beneath the floor of Treyddyn Church, in Flintshire, and taken away by the then incumbent to his new living. We hope to be able to state that on his death it has been either restored to the church, or placed for safe custody in the Cathedral Library at St. Asaph.

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**WILL OF DAVID LLOYD OF CROES ONNEN IN ERETHLYN, PARISH OF EGLWYS FACH. DATE, 1648. ABSTRACT.**—He makes allusion to all his lands already devised, *confirming* their appointments, etc. Probably settlements or entailed lands. To his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, he leaves his "tearm of 3 score years" in a field called Gwerglodd Ffynon Asaph, in Erethlyn, if Owen Lloyd, Gent., of Erethlyn, live so long. He names his wife Elizabeth, his son David Lloyd, and his daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, and Dorothy. Appoints his wife Elizabeth and his son David his executors. He desires his good brethren, kinsmen, and friends, Robert Anwyl of Park, Esq.; Richard Anwyl of the same, Gent.; Hugh Lloyd of Graiglwyd, in the parish of Dwygyfylehi, co. Carnarvon, Gent.; Evan Griffith of Erethlyn, Gent.; John Evans of the same, Gent.; and Ellis Davies of Llanrwst, mercer, to be overseers of his will.

Debts due to him as follows:—£20 from David Lloyd of Llwydiart, in Anglesey,—long due by him; £5 from Wm. Thos. David; 20s. from John Price of Nant Mawr; 20s. from Thos. ap Richard Owen; £4 from Owen Lloyd of Erethlyn, Gent.,—all money lent, and no interest received "*sithence*" they were due; 13s. 4d. due from Jeffrey Owen; £3 due from *Morris Lloyd* by bond, etc.

Signed and sealed in the presence of Edward Thomas Clerk, Richard Kyffin, Thos. ap John Vaughan, Evan Griffith, John Evans, Humphrey Wynne.

Signs his name David Lloyd.

Outside the will are the names of Hugh Jones, Clerk; William Lloyd, Clerk; John Richardson, Hugh Evans, Ellis Hughes. There is a piece of sealing-wax, in the shape of a heart, attached to the will, but unfortunately no impression of a coat of arms.

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**INDEX TO THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.**—From this work, which has now been some time in hand, and is within a measurable distance of completion, we select the references out of the first three Series to some of the places within the circuit of the approaching Meeting of the Association to be held at Denbigh in August next. It will serve the double purpose of giving some idea of the character of the work, as well as of the great amount of local information available in the earlier volumes; and it will also help our members to refresh their memories, and so to enjoy the coming excursions more profitably.

Of the three sets of figures, the first show the Series, the second the volume, and the last the page.

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CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT  
DENBIGH, AUGUST 22-27, 1887.

MONDAY EVENING.—Public Meeting at 8.30 P.M.

TUESDAY.—Denbigh Castle, St. Hilary's Church, Leicester's Church, Burges Tower and Walls; the Abbey, Whitchurch (brass and tombs); Llanrhaiadr Church (roof and glass). Evening Meeting at 8 P.M.

WEDNESDAY.—Bodfari Church and Camp, Caegwyn and Ffynnon Beuno Caves, Tremeirchion Church effigies, St. Beuno's College, Disserth Church and Castle, Rhuddlan Priory, Castle, and Church. No Evening Meeting.

THURSDAY.—Ruthin Church (brasses and roof), Cloisters, School, Castle, Mill, Llanrhudd Church, Llanfair Church, Llwynynn. Evening Meeting for Members only.

FRIDAY.—Trefnant Church, St. Mary's Well, St. Asaph Parish Church and Cathedral, Vaynol Manor House, Bodelwyddan Church, Penisar Glasgoed, Plas Newydd, Ysgubor Newydd Tumulus, Cefn Caves, Henllan Church. Evening Meeting at 8.30 P.M.

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